FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ECONOMY MINISTERS SIGN PRELIMINARY AGREEMENTS

PA061501 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Jun 82 pp 3, 50

[Excerpts] El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala have taken initial steps toward establishing free trade with each other, which would eliminate their current obstacles to trade and production.

The three countries' economy ministers have agreed to hold a series of meetings to find practical solutions to regional issues, including free trade and the expansion of reciprocal concessions for free transit, exchange systems and other matters that have disrupted the three countries' economies.

The possibility of establishing a free trade zone among Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala was discussed at an initial meeting held on Friday, 23 June, in Guatemala City by the three countries' economy ministers and business representatives.

The Salvadoran delegation to the meeting composed of Economy Minister Manuel Pacas Castro and the following representatives of the production sector: Eduardo Menendez and Juan Vicente Maldonado, president and executive director of the National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP); Conrad Lopez Andreu and J. Antonio Rodriguez Porth from the chamber of commerce and industry; and Jaime Miguel and Luis Garcia de Leon.

The text of the declaration of principles that they signed, along with the representatives of the other two countries, is as follows:

Based on the initiative of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran economy ministers, and in the presence of representatives from the three countries' business sectors, a series of meetings has been initiated that within the delicate political and economic situation of the area's countries, seeks the following objectives:

1. The Central American countries designed a plan for economic integration as an initial step toward the achievement of objectives that could, in future, permit the realization of the old ideal of political integration. However, current circumstances have not allowed a full development of this plan for economic integration toward its objectives. Therefore, always guided by the goal of seeking a better future for their peoples, who are united by common ties, the persons and organizations that will participate in these meetings wish to undertake, with the broadest spirit of cooperation, another search for a course of action that, by overcoming past difficulties, would permit the discovery of the kind of realistic solutions demanded by the future for our countries' urgent development, through a process of true economic integration that would facilitate the establishment of the Central American community.

2. Therefore, the discussions are intended, in principle, to assess the chances of establishing a free trade zone among the three countries. The first step in this will be a careful analysis and study of those problems that prevented the free exchange of goods, capital and people in the past.

3. The meetings will be expected to result in specific recommendations on those problems that can be solved through political decisions by the respective governments.

4. As positive and real progress is made on these subjects, we will seek direct relations with the governmental and business sectors of the other Central American countries, in order to extend the benefits of the approved points to the peoples of the other countries.

BIGNONE ANSWERS U.S. PRESIDENT'S LETTER

PY061409 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2348 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (NA) -- In an answer to a letter sent to him by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone noted that the normalization of relations between Buenos Aires and Washington "is an objective aspired to by the Republic of Argentina."

Today, General Bignone answered his U.S. colleague in the following terms: "I would like to thank you for your kindness in having extended your best wishes for success in my new duties as president of my country.

"Your letter, which is filled with expressions of good will, also refers to the importance that your government gives to the restoration of normal and friendly relations between our two countries."

"I believe that there is no doubt that the Republic of Argentina cannot be held responsible for the deeds that led to the deterioration of these relations since it did not cause them.

"Moreover, the Government of the United States insists on maintaining those coercive measures that it imposed on my country. This undoubtedly makes the normalization of relations between our two countries -- something which you, Mr President, aspire and which is also aspired to by the Republic of Argentina in keeping with the irrevocable principles and precepts that guarantee our dignity -- more difficult."

The Argentine president ends his letter to the U.S. President with a protocol greeting.

BIGNONE CHAIRS FIRST CABINET MEETING 6 JUL

PY070340 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM) -- During the first national cabinet meeting held today, President Reynaldo Benito Bignone emphasized that the institutionalization of the country in accordance with the plan established by the armed forces is the main objective.

This was reported at the conclusion of the meeting which lasted from approximately 1000 to 1200 in the situation room of Government House with the participation of ministers and secretaries of the presidential sector.

During the meeting the chief of state referred to the general guidelines to be implemented during his administration and to formal matters to help work as a team.

Regarding institutionalization, he said that due to the concrete nature of this objective and the time available, the ministers must keep in mind that the basic task consists of making the necessary efforts to carry out the institutionalization within a framework helping the transition toward full democracy.

It was reported that to achieve this objective, the criterion prevailing in government actions will be that of maximum stability, subordinating actions to achieve the main objective.

According to official information released at the conclusion of the meeting, in this manner the electoral process prior to March 1984 will be held in a more appropriate environment.

During the meeting the president gave basic guidelines for every area of the government. Regarding foreign relations, General Bignone said that the active and permanent defense of our undeniable rights over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands will have to be aimed at along with quicker integration into the sister nations of Latin America.

At the conclusion of the meeting every minister and secretary listed the priorities of every area and their immediate solution.

Makes Announcements

PY070215 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0018 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone announced tonight that he has already signed the decrees ordering a salary increase for public employees that will range between 20 and 30 percent, and he did not deny the possibility that a vice president will be named during his tenure.

The chief of state also reported that the governors of Chubut, Rio Negro and Tierra del Fuego -- Niceto Echauri Ayerra, Julio Acuna and Raul Suarez del Cerro respectively -- who are all members of the navy, have been confirmed in their posts.

He also announced that the ambassadors to Japan, Italy, Egypt, Peru and Nigeria, who are members of the same force, have also been confirmed in their posts.

Planning Secretary Air Force Brig Gen Jose Miret has also been confirmed in his post, according to President Bignone.

Regarding the political party statute, the chief of state explained that its approval has been delayed due to the change of government that occurred on 1 July.

Referring to the political ban, he said that the signing of the appropriate decrees is imminent; thus the lifting of the ban definitely will be formalized.

Answering a question regarding the naming of a vice president, Bignone said that "the possibility always exists; a proposal was studied; there is a lot of insistence and it has not been rejected; I at least do not reject it."

He added that the percentage of increases range from 20 to 30 percent for public employees, "from the highest through the lowest grades."

Regarding salary readjustments for the private sector, he indicated that "it (the decree) is now being drafted."

Asked about the governors, both civilian and those from the military, Bignone stated that it was his intention to refer to some cases in particular, but that in principle he wanted to talk in general terms.

He recalled that during this morning's cabinet meeting his guidelines had contained an order to try and seek "stability."

After repeating that the fundamental mission of his government "is that of institutionalizing the country at the latest by March 1984," Bignone then said that "stability will continue in the matter of governors and ambassadors."

Regarding the confirming of governors and ambassadors who are members of the navy, he indicated that he had spoken with the navy commander in chief, Jorge Anaya, who has authorized them to accept the offer to remain in their posts.

The same thing happened with Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo regarding confirming in his post Planning Secretary Jose Miret, the president explained tonight.

Afterward he stated his intention of meeting with businessmen and labor leaders, although he gave no dates.

He did not reject the possibility that the current mayor of Buenos Aires city, Guillermo del Cioppo, would be confirmed in his post, when he reiterated that the tone of his tenure will be that of stability.

He said that "we have talked with the interior minister and he will make the pertinent announcements in a very short time."

Regarding the lifting of the state of siege, Bignone indicated that "I am not in a position to promise that I can lift the state of siege. I have said this before."

The president expressed optimism regarding the reunification of the military junta and he reminded Government House reporters that "my personal relationship with the three commanders in chief is optimum."

Regarding foreign policy, he revealed that the demand for the return of the Argentine prisoners of war, which Great Britain is holding, will be made before the United Nations.

"I would say," he stressed, "that this problem is being followed closely."

Regarding diplomatic action being taken concerning Argentina's rights over the Malvinas, he said that "it is an absolute priority in our foreign policy" and recalled that he had stated this during his meeting with political leaders before assuming the presidency, in his message to the country and during this morning's cabinet meeting.

After highlighting the personality of the current foreign minister, Juan Aguirre Lanari, and relating his naming to that post with Argentina's position in the South Atlantic crisis, Bignone reaffirmed that the diplomatic objective of demanding sovereignty over the Malvinas Archipelago has "top priority."

Bignone did not reject the possibility of an eventual trip to Baghdad to attend the nonaligned summit meeting that will take place in September.

In this respect he said that "it is my desire to do everything that will be useful for the country. If it (the trip) is useful to the country, to its foreign policy, the objectives of its foreign policy -- which I believe are now more defined than ever -- you can be quite sure that I will go," the chief of state stressed.

Returning to the topic of the political party statute, Bignone pointed out that at this time he could only say that its approval will occur "in a short time."

"I understand," he added, "that the approval of the statute is an indispensable step for the country's institutionalization, because in order to achieve that objective the political parties must be legal bodies; there must be an electoral process."

Finally, he explained that his contacts with the media will be made every 15 days and he recalled the good relations developed with the media when he was the army's secretary general.

During the evening the president met with the secretary general of the presidency, Jorge Marque, and he left his office just after 2000 [2300 GMT].

LANARI TO ATTEND UN, NONALIGNED MEETINGS

PY061457 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, who today held his first press conference and answered questions from newsmen, has announced that he will head the Argentine delegation to the UN General Assembly in September and that it is almost certain that Argentina will also be represented by a high level mission at the nonaligned meeting to be held in Baghdad in September.

He said that it was not up to him to discuss or to answer questions on Argentine relations with the United States. He noted, however, that these relations follow a two-way path and that it will be the path the United States might follow which will indicate what might happen in the future.

He said Third World countries will continue to be considered within the Argentine policy in keeping with the country's desire to maintain relations with all world countries on the basis of the principle of nonintervention. In reply to a Brazilian journalist, he said that Argentina is linked to Brazil by excellent, fraternal relations.

He added that Venezuela's solidarity was fully in keeping with the spirit of liberator Simon Bolivar. When a newsman insisted on the issue of relations with the United States, he said that he could not yet see any sign coming from that country which would be indicative of prospects for improving relations. He said: "I believe that in judging these relations we will strictly have to abide by facts and nothing else."

As for the Argentine-British conflict, he said Argentina is prepared to follow the appropriate path to safeguard its legitimate interests. In this respect he noted that our country has said and wants to comply with Resolution 502 which urges both parties to negotiate.

"The call for negotiations," he said, "has been ignored by Great Britain which, as everyone knows, largely overreacted in its military action." He added: "Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that in addition to and before Resolution 502, which despite being an ad hoc resolution is quite clear since it calls on both parties to hold negotiations, there is a standard negotiations framework at the United Nations which is outlined by the well-known Resolution 2065 which urges conflicting parties to hold negotiations on sovereignty." He concluded by stating that Argentina is entitled to and will continue to unwaveringly demand recognition of its sovereignty in every forum.

NAVY COMMUNIQUE ON FALKLANDS CASUALTIES

PY062324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2022 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (NA) -- It was officially disclosed this afternoon that during the bellicose actions in the Malvinas Islands the navy suffered 65 deaths. Also 331 of its members are "missing and presumed dead," 34 are "missing in action" and 143 are still prisoners of the British forces.

The communique adds that the total wounded numbers 169, while the greater number of casualties was registered among the conscripts with 30 dead, 107 missing, 24 undetermined and 77 prisoners.

The communique, which contains a balance of the casualties suffered by the navy, reads:

"The navy headquarters today disclosed that according to investigations carried out to date among the navy personnel which took part in the bellicose actions in the Malvinas Islands the following (?casualties), which are given in detail below, were registered:

Officers: 10 dead, 10 wounded, 2 missing and presumed dead, 3 missing in action and 33 prisoners. Total: 58.

Noncommissioned officers and seamen: 23 dead, 46 wounded, 208 missing and presumed dead, 7 missing in action and 33 prisoners. Total: 317.

Navy conscripts: 30 dead, 109 wounded, 107 missing and presumed dead, 24 missing in action and 77 prisoners. Total: 347.

Civilian personnel: 2 dead, 4 wounded and 14 missing and presumed dead. Total: 20.

Overall total: 65 dead, 169 wounded, 331 missing and presumed dead, 34 missing in action and 143 prisoners. Total: 742."

CENTRAL BANK DEVALUES PESO 27.5 PERCENT

PY061757 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1716 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Argentine Central Bank today devalued the peso by 27.5 percent for commercial operations in U.S. dollars. This devaluation established the price of the U.S. dollar at 20,000 pesos, while before it could be purchased at the rate of 15,700 pesos, established by the national bank. According to the method used by the International Monetary Fund, the devaluation was 22 percent.

REACTIONS TO ECONOMY MINISTER'S SPEECH REPORTED

UIA President

PY061859 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1552 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 6 Jul (NA) -- Jacques Hirsch, president of the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA), has stated that the diagnosis of the situation made by the economy minister "is correct and, therefore, the industrial sector trusts that a similar procedure will be followed in seeking solutions."

In a statement made by telephone to the local Radio Universidad, the UIA president said that acceptance of the concerted price structure the government intends to institute "will depend on the conditions for its implementation."

He reported that the UIA leadership will meet in the next few hours with Industrial Secretary Luis Gottheil primarily to discuss issues related to the import of raw materials for the productive sector.

UCR Leader Lauds Speech

PY061857 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1724 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM) -- Radical Civic Union President Carlos Contin today said that the speech delivered last night by the economy minister will promote a serious dialogue which could yield results that would satisfy all Argentines. He said this is the only way to regain faith and to earn respect for national labor.

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION IMPROVES EQUIPMENT -- The chairman of the radio station LRA 22 of San Salvador de Jujuy has presided over the dedication of new facilities at the radio station. They include a 5 and 25-kw transmitters, 40-kw generator, 3 dipole antennas, 30-m towers, a 78 m high mast, a 12-channel console, recorders antenna feeders, and auxiliary electronic material. [Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 82 PY]

PRESIDENT DECLARES NO CHANGES UNDER PRESSURE

PY021732 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The president of the republic, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, asserted that any changes in the cabinet will be carried out according to governmental needs and not under pressure or by any imposition.

The chief of state said that he had learned with concern about press reports which referred to government and military changes.

In this regard the president recalled that it is the exclusive prerogative of the commander in chief and the president of the republic to order those changes according to needs.

The chief of state said that should it be necessary to make such a decision it would be according to the needs of the service and not under any imposition or pressure. General Torrelio stated that he was thus denying all press reports on the reshuffling of the military leadership and the cabinet.

Regarding Integration Minister Edgar Millares Reyes' exit, the president stated that this case was different since Millares will now assume the position of Bolivian Government representative before the Cartagena Agreement Board. This does not mean that Millares has submitted his resignation or that he has been replaced. The president pointed out that he will merely be transferred to fulfill similar duties.

WORKERS STAGE MASS 'HUNGER MARCH' 5 JUL

PY061708 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] With mass participation by all labor sectors, the announced hunger march was staged yesterday in protest of the economic measures which have now immersed society, above all the low-income classes, in a number of vicissitudes and mistrust. The Factory Workers Federation which organized the event found broad response and as of 1400 various labor organizations rallied in Plaza San Francisco in this city, carrying a large number of placards. Some said "More bread for the people," "Against the beef price increase," others read "Enough starvation," etc. After the national anthem was sung, the leader (Miguel de Quintanilla) of the Bank Employees Federation made a speech in which he said, among other things:

[Begin (Quintanilla) recording] On this occasion all of us here speak out to make our words of protest prevail before the officials of this ungovernment [desgobierno] about the economic starvation measures. [end recording]

The factory workers' leader (Felipe Tapia) attacked the recent economic measures and the aspirations of the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. He said:

[Begin (Tapia) recording] I admire the efforts made by all the workers who are here. Our only objective is to repudiate the measures aimed against the people, the measures imposed by the IMF and (?implemented) by the organizations and sectors in power. Fellow workers, we cannot continue [words indistinct] the hunger of the Bolivian people. The measures imposed in February and later have in no way solved the economic problems of the working class. [end recording]

The labor union leader concluded by demanding the unity of the working class in the following words:

[Begin (Tapia) recording] Speculation is rife, inflation continues, our salaries are worth nothing and nevertheless the IMF is again imposing new measures to be implemented by the regime, such as abolishing subsidies. Fellow workers, this situation must not continue. This is the reason why we have asked you to come to this rally to lift your voices in protest. [end recording]

LABOR LEADER REJECTS DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

PY061527 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Oscar Sanjines, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], asserted vehemently yesterday that the COB is not interested in a dialogue with the government. He made this statement in a speech delivered at the rally for the hunger march. Radio Panamericana was present on the occasion and recorded the most important parts of the speech made by the secretary general of the highest labor organization of the country.

[Begin Sanjines recording] We are not interested in talking with those who have led the country to this economic disaster. Do you think they know what is occurring in Tembladerani, at Buenos Aires Avenue or in Villa Victoria [La Paz City districts]? They don't know, because they are living in their sumptuous chalets in the residential districts built with the sweat and sacrifice of the Bolivian people. [end recording]

The COB leader then said that only a government fully institutionalized by the national congress of 1980 can offer immediate solutions to the serious crisis affecting this country.

[Begin Sanjines recording] Haven't the democratic Bolivian people expressed their will that a government institutionalized on 6 August through their chambers [of the Congress], through their representative institutions, such as the COB and its national organizations, should discuss a solution to the crisis, how to [words indistinct] the national industry, how to get the Mining Corporation of Bolivia out of its stagnation, or how to use the natural wealth? All we Bolivians are the owners of that wealth. [end recording]

Oscar Sanjines concluded by pointing out that hunger, the result of the economic measures taken by the government in the last few months, is being felt in all parts of the nation.

[Begin Sanjines recording] As long as they have foreign cars, as long as they can eat until they get indigestion, they don't care that the peasants, mineworkers, factory workers and all the people of Bolivia suffer from hunger. In the homes [words indistinct] we are clamoring for food, but they are not at all interested. [end recording]

COMMUNISTS DEMAND IMMEDIATE CALL FOR ELECTIONS

PY061612 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] During a press conference held a few hours ago, the Bolivian Communist Party, which is part of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) front, let it be known that it demands general elections within the shortest time possible as a means of finding a solution to the crisis afflicting the country politically, socially and economically. (Ramiro Barrenechea), a leader of the party, referred to this subject, saying:

[Begin (Barrenechea) recording] These are the reasons for us Communists to express the need for an immediate call for general elections which should be held within the shortest time possible, (?between now and) May 1983. In the first place, this will allow the people to confirm their objective and to choose for themselves the road to follow in solving the crisis by mobilizing themselves to make their pronouncement irrefutable. In this way [word indistinct], negotiations and compromises behind the backs of the people would be prevented. Only those who fear the verdict fo the people can believe that democracy is not viable through elections. [end recording]

CONDOLENCES SENT ON DOMINICAN PRESIDENT'S DEATH

PY061325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has reported that President Augusto Pinochet and the Foreign Ministry have sent a message to the Dominican interim president conveying condolences on the tragic death of President Antonio Guzman.

Rojas Galdames added that an official 2-day mourning period will be decreed by the Interior Ministry.

REPORT ON LOW COPPER PRICES EFFECT ON ECONOMY

PY030320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0021 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Santiago, 30 Jun (LATIN/REUTER) -- Chilean income from copper exports will drop by $600 million this year as compared to 1980, even if the average copper price is higher than the present one, Mining Minister Hernan Errazuriz said today.

During a press conference, Errazuriz termed the present copper price on international markets as the worst in the past 40 years, and he said that this will do considerable harm to the country's economy.

Errazuriz said that with a pound of copper selling at 70 cents, Chile will lose $600 million this year as compared to 1980, and $180 million as compared to 1981.

In June, the average price of copper reached 59 cents per pound. If this price is maintained, the loss will be much higher.

Chilean income from the export of copper and copper byproducts fell to $1,925,000 in 1981, as compared to $2,422,000 in 1980, despite the fact that the level of copper production in 1980 was similar to the one in 1981.

During the first 4 months of 1982, Chile exported copper and copper byproducts worth $592.4 million, as compared to $650.4 million during the same period in 1981, according to statistical data gathered by the Chilean Copper Commission.

However, the volume of copper that was shipped increased 9.4 percent, and that of molybdenum, which is the main copper byproduct exported by Chile, increased 31.8 percent.

Copper, which at one time made up over 80 percent of Chile's overall exports, has come to make up 45 percent of the total Chilean income in the past 2 years.

Errazuriz noted that the low price of copper would have hurt the economy even more if the government had not urged the diversification of exports.

Errazuriz said that the drop in the copper price was due to world recession, which caused the copper stocks kept for speculation to be sold off.

Errazuriz termed as poor prospects for a fast improvement in the international economy, which would bring about a greater copper demand.

Research by the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC), indicates that the improvement in the price of copper toward reasonably profitable levels will only be noticeable in 1983, Errazuriz added.

Errazuriz said that, however, Chile will preserve its level of production, which is running at a little over 1 million tons yearly.

BRIEFS

QUARTERLY ECONOMIC FIGURES -- Sergio Chaparro, director of the National Statistics Institute, has reported that the consumer price index rose by 0.7 percent in June, thus pushing the inflation level in 1982 to 0.4 percent. He also reported that unemployment in Santiago reached 19.1 percent during the April-June quarter compared with the figure of 8.4 percent for the same quarter of 1981. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82 PY]

HURTADO SENDS CONDOLENCES TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA050233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Quito, 4 Jul (AFP) -- Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado today sent a message of condolence to acting Dominican President Jacobo Majluta over the death of Dominican President Antonio Guzman.

"I take the liberty of expressing to you and to the Dominican people our deep sorrow over the death of President Antonio Guzman Fernandez, a dear friend of Ecuador," says Hurtado's note.

Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez also expressed his condolences over Guzman's death to Pedro Padilla, his Dominican counterpart.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON POSSIBLE OAS WITHOUT U.S.

PA061346 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Ecuadorean foreign minister has said that Ecuador is seeking ways and analyzing methods of restructuring the essential foundation of the inter-American system.

He noted that there is a possibility of deeper relations among the Latin American nations and of establishing an OAS without U.S. participation.

ECONOMIC AUSTERITY DECREE GOES INTO EFFECT

PA030426 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The decree on economic austerity went into effect today. Issued by President Oswaldo Hurtado, it will cut the state budget expenditures by 5 percent, so as to reduce the $700 million deficit, which is equivalent to a fourth of the total budget.

The decree prohibits overtime for public employees, limits the use of state vehicles, eliminates positions that have been vacant for more than 6 months and freezes the creation of new positions. The decree also prohibits the implementation of projects that are not included in the national development plan and limits the use of communications services in government offices.

Due to the serious economic situation, the government devalued the Sucre by 32 percent in May, thus hiking inflation.

Deputy Leon Febres Cordero, a possible Social Christian presidential candidate, has charged that the country's international monetary reserves have dropped to $90 million.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES PURCHASE OF EXOCETS

PA022143 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] In regard to a press report that an African airliner was detained by Venezuelan authorities at Maiquetia Airport because it did not have a permit to transport 24 Exocet missiles presumably destined for Ecuador, Defense Minister Gen Jorge Maldonado has made it clear that the cargo does not belong to our country and that Guayaquil was not its destination. The minister declined to make any further comment.

OIL PRODUCTION TO INCREASE 40 PERCENT IN 1983

PA061415 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The national secretary of public information has announced that next year, the Ecuadorean Government will increase oil production by 40 percent. This does not mean, he said, that Ecuador will surpass the production limits established by OPEC for its members.

Meanwhile, the natural resources minister has said that there are difficulties in oil marketing. Long-term contracts have not been renegotiated to date, the minister noted.

HERRERA CAMPINS MOURNS DOMINICAN PRESIDENT

PA042338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jul (AFP) -- Referring to the death of Antonio Guzman, president of the Dominican Republic, which was announced today, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins expressed "on behalf of the Venezuelan Government and people the sorrow we feel for the death of such a distinguished friend."

"I wish to express my sympathy and condolences to his wife, Renee, and to his sons. To the Dominican people I wish to convey the conviction that despite the dramatic period that country is going through, the process of democratization will continue for the good of all our countries," Herrera Campins added.

He said, "I was totally surprised by this painful news of the death of the Dominican president, with whom I talked on many occasions."

Speaking of his admiration for Guzman, Herrera Campins said that he admires "his will, his sincere desire for improving relations among Latin American countries and, particularly, for more cordial relations between the Dominican Republic and Venezuela," President Herrera Campins indicated.

Herrera Campins also admires Guzman's "support to the democratization process which was recently expressed in the election of Salvador Jorge Blanco," Herrera Campins said.

Finally, he said that Venezuela will be represented at the funeral.

HERRERA CONSIDERS JOINING NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PA061715 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0450 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jul [as received] [EFE] -- Venezuelan President Herrera Campins announced today that his government is studying the possibility of Venezuela becoming an active member of the Nonaligned Movement at the conference to take place in Baghdad, Iraq. Venezuela's status now is as an observer.

President Herrera made this announcement during a speech to congress commemorating the 170th anniversary of the declaration of independence.

He said that Venezuela needs domestic unity to have more beneficial diplomatic relations with the other countries of the world at a moment when a new phase is opening in the historical claims over the Essequibo territory, now under Guyanese control.

The president noted that his government has set itself the goal of institutionalizing democracy and liberty in the Central American area and the Caribbean, especially El Salvador, and it wants to put an end to violence and to create greater alternatives for peace.

Herrera referred to late Dominican President Antonio Guzman, who died last weekend, noting: "Beyond the dramatic dimension of our pain, I hope that this regrettable episode will neither stop nor block the growing Dominican democratic process."

NATION SEEN AS MOVING TOWARD DETENTE WITH CUBA

PA052215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (EFE) -- The Malvinas conflict has brought about unusual alliances and disputes in America and throughout the world, as in the case of the detente between Havana and Caracas.

The rapprochement between the two countries is evident. The newspaper EL NACIONAL reports today that Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, Leonardo Ferrer and Juan Jose Montsant, three young members of the political leadership of COPEI, the governing Christian Democratic Party, will travel to Havana to meet with Fidel Castro.

The same source states that Eduardo Fuentes, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, was recently in Caracas as Castro's personal envoy and that on Monday he met with the aforementioned COPEI leaders.

Fuentes had already visited Caracas to bring a message of good will before the meeting of nonaligned countries in Havana.

Similarly, EFE learned confidentially that Nicanor Costa Mendez, then the foreign minister of Argentina who attended the nonaligned meeting in that capacity during his country's confrontation with London, had reaffirmed to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins that Castro was in a conciliatory mood.

The tangible fact that Havana and Caracas emphatically agreed on solidarity with Argentina in the conflict over the Malvinas has helped to define or accelerate the interest in overcoming bitterness.

It is not a matter of ideological reconcilliation between the Venezuelan parliamentary democracy and Cuban communism, or of the two governments forgetting their respective differences with the Argentine regime, but of agreements "over and above" these differences: of Latin American and anticolonialist feeling.

There have been two specific reasons for what is almost a break in diplomatic relations between Cuba and Venezuela: The existence of refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana who have been denied safe-conducts by the Castro regime and the attack in 1976 on a Cuban plane in the Caribbean leading to the death of over 100 people. Those believed guilty, who were arrested and tried in Caracas, have not been sentenced according to Havana's criteria.

The first, tenuous conciliatory contacts took place in September of last year at the conference in Havana of the IPU, which is headed by Rafael Caldera, the former president of Venezuela.

Now, after the alignment of the two countries on behalf of Argentina in the Malvinas conflict, there may be a convergence of the positions of the Havana government and that of President Luis Herrera Campins, who has gained points in international politics, particularly regarding Central America, since his policies have been shown to be more appropriate or realistic than those of Fidel Castro, as was demonstrated in El Salvador.

BRIEFS

NEW CARTAGENA AGREEMENT COORDINATOR -- Pedro Carmona, a Venezuelan, today became the new coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Jul 82 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR CDC MEETING

PA061648 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1624 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Edgardo Paz Barnica and Fernando Volio Jimenez, foreign secretary and foreign minister of Honduras and Costa Rica, respectively, arrived here this morning to hold talks with their Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena. Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica compose "the Central American Democratic Community [CDC]," founded last 19 January in San Jose.

The ministers will hold a working meeting at the Foreign Ministry this morning and will meet with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana at noon. Legal aspects of the organization and the economic reactivation of the area's countries are among the topics to be discussed by the Central American foreign ministers.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola, who is attending as an observer, is expected to arrive this afternoon.

COSTA RICA

SHIPPING FIRM DISPUTES SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT BAN

PA031735 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line, NAMUCAR, has emphatically rejected Salvadoran Government charges. Alvaro Fernandez Escalante, executive secretary of the enterprise, has said that the recent report about a decision to prohibit NAMUCAR ships from entering Salvadoran ports is the craziest thing he has ever heard. We don't know where the report was issued, he said. All we know, he added, is that the prohibition came from the Salvadoran Government, which is a sovereign government, and it must be obeyed in cases such as this. He noted: We have never taken arms to that country or to any other country although -- we have been told -- this is the Salvadoran Government's argument for not allowing our ships to stop in Salvadoran ports. Another argument is that the crews of our ships are Cuban. This is also false. Our ships, he explained, are manned by 37 Costa Ricans, 16 Nicaraguans, 4 Mexicans, 3 Panamanians, 5 Salvadorans and only 4 Cubans.

We reject unofficial explanations because they are wrong, he said. We don't have any official confirmation of this report and we find this strange. We found out about this through news agencies and news media reports, but we have nothing from the Salvadoran Government, said Fernandez. The NAMUCAR official added: However, our office in El Salvador has noted that the report is true, because a NAMUCAR ship that was scheduled to arrive in a Salvadoran port was not allowed to stop.

Fernandez noted: About whether this measure is economically harmful to us, it is a fact that when a shipping line's itinerary is affected by the loss of a port, there is considerable economic loss.

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIAL NOTES GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

PA022157 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 1 Jul (AFP) -- Col Jose Galileo Torres, president of the National Financial Institution for Agricultural Lands (FINATA), the organization in charge of financing agrarian reform, said here today that the Salvadoran Government has distributed 31,440 provisional land titles to peasants within the agrarian reform program to date.

Torres said that 36,856 requests for titles have been received. Of these, 2,984 were granted by the new government under Decree 207, which provides that peasants leasing lands of less than 100 hectares can request ownership of up to 7 hectares.

SEVEN GUERRILLAS DIE IN SOYAPANGO CLASH

PA022000 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Approximately 60 extremists used a Route 41 bus to go from Bosque del Rio, a Soyapango suburb, to downtown Soyapango and clashed yesterday with civil defense patrolmen and later with army troops. It has been reported that at least seven of the attackers died and another seven were wounded. It has been reported that on their way to the downtown area, when they were passing the psychiatric hospital, they met with a civil defense patrol going to an area where vehicles were being set on fire. When the extremists saw the patrolmen, they stepped out of the bus and immediately began shooting. It was approximately 1600.

According to neighbors, the shooting became increasingly intense. The patrolmen asked for reinforcement and shortly thereafter, an armed helicopter appeared and participated in the clash, which went on until 2030, which means that it lasted more than 4 hours. It has been reported that air force soldiers and additional civil defense members joined the fighting.

EXTREMISTS SEIZE SANTA ANA RADIO STATIONS

PA040425 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Santa Ana, 3 Jul -- Extremists operating here seized two stations yesterday afternoon and broadcast a message warning Santa Ana residents that "they did not want anyone on Santa Ana's streets after 2100," the local authorities reported.

The extremists seized Radio Musical and Radio Moderna at 1745 and 1800, respectively. They tied up announcer (Alfredo Villarreal) and operator (Freddy Martinez) at Radio Musical, and announcer-operator (Roberto Hugo Preza) at Radio Moderna. Then they played cassette recordings of messages for approximately 15 minutes. The clandestine broadcasts were suspended when the authorities appeared on the scene, untied the employees and stopped the recordings.

PEOPLE FLEE FIGHTING IN SUCHITOTO AREA

PA062138 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1720 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Many people continue to flee the Suchitoto area because normalcy has not returned yet. Several families which have come from Suchitoto say that it is hard to get food. Regarding transportation, pickup trucks are being used because the buses are not following their normal schedule. Bus owners fear that the terrorists will attack and burn them. It was reported in military circles that the army is involved in operations to dislodge the subversives from the area.

ARCHBISHOP LISTS PREREQUISITES FOR PEACE

PA060117 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jul (AFP) -- Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of San Salvador, says El Salvador does not now have the conditions which are the prerequisites for peace. Upon his return to El Salvador, he described his country's situation as "not very comforting." Rivera listed three factors as principally responsible for this situation: The armed conflict, the repression and the natural violence of earthquakes and floods.

He referred to the clashes and the many cases of sabotage, especially those against public utilities, such as transportation, water and electric power, which are perpetrated by the FMLN. "It would seem that the guerrillas are stronger than was generally believed," said the prelate.

He also analyzed the large land and air operations conducted by the armed forces, and concluded that the situation remains the same, or is perhaps worse.

Rivera also referred to the reports of the guerrilla's alleged support from Cuba and Nicaragua and the participation of armed forces from other countries, such as Honduras, which are cooperating with the Salvadoran Army along their common border. "If this is true, it is a clear case of foreign intervention and there is ever greater danger of an internationalization of the conflict," said the monsignor. He reaffirmed that arms are neither the only nor the best solution.

"It is not a solution for one side to lay down its arms and the other side to impose its own arms, even though this might seem to be the logic of war. Rather, they must search together, without hate or vengeance, to make the most reasonable changes," he added. He again asked the sister nations to limit their intervention to economic aid and not to provide arms because this is internationalizing the conflict and unnecessarily prolonging the bloodshed.

He charged that murders are continuing and persons are still being captured and disappearing. He said that between 19 June and 1 July a total of 107 persons had fallen victims to violence and 35 had been captured. He added that the death squads continue to operate with impunity in the streets of San Salvador and that what may be happening in the areas in conflict is not known.

According to Rivera y Damas, the repression has spawned displeasure, subversion and insurrection, which have in turn tightened the spiral of violence and obstructed the search for solutions. He urged the Constituent Assembly to enact laws to guarantee freedom of expression and thought and political activity, despite the abnormal situation, to begin creating a favorable climate for dialogue.

Rivera said that neither renewing the state of siege nor extending decree No 544, which freezes wages through March 1983, is the correct path to follow when the inflationary spiral is rising. In addition, he asked that the agrarian reform process be continued and strengthened, and that the decrees which legalize the violation of human rights be abolished. Rivera praised the efforts by President Alvaro Magana to establish conditions which promote economic recovery, although he explained that these efforts will be in vain unless all the aforementioned problems are solved.

DUARTE BLAMES D'AUBUISSON, RIGHT FOR PDC DEATHS

PA031720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1316 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Brussels, 3 Jul (AFP) -- Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of El Salvador, made serious charges here aginst the rightwingers in his country and against rightwing leader Roberto d'Aubuisson, the morning newspaper LA LIBRE BELIGIQUE reported here today. During a conversation with Belgian newsmen on Friday, Duarte explained that D'Aubuisson was not unconnected with the killing of Monsignor Romero and many other crimes.

The Salvadoran PDC leader noted that a document of the U.S. Embassy which apparently proved d'Aubuisson's responsibility in the assassination of Monsignor Romero did not constitute a definite element, but "for me there is no doubt whatsoever that the assassin was sent by the extreme right and I am convinced that d'Aubuisson was not detached from this affair and many other crimes." Duarte indicated that the extreme right is also responsible for killing 600 PDC militants and 12 mayors belonging to this party. "d'Aubuisson," the PDC leader added, "is responsible to a large extent for the crimes because he promoted hate against the PDC during the election campaign, although I do not think he was directly implicated in them."

Duarte said it is a mistake to think that in the current government the PDC has formed an alliance with the extreme right. "It is not an alliance," he noted. "The PDC only managed to secure positions in that government which allow it to restrain the extreme right, preserving the essential reforms implemented before the 28 March elections." "We cannot expect the reforms to be strengthened for the moment," Duarte added, "but we want to preserve what has been done pending the presidential elections scheduled for late 1983."

Regarding the future popular referendum, Duarte noted that if the elections were held tomorrow, "I would certainly be a candidate, but in 18 months circumstances can change, although I will be a candidate if it is necessary." He also voiced the opinion that the Salvadoran guerrillas suffered a serious setback in the elections and "renounced the large offensive they wanted to stage following the elections."

Duarte indicated that Castillo, the under secretary captured by the guerrillas, was taken to Nicaragua. He confirmed that D'Aubuisson and Cuban Vice President Rodriguez had met in Panama, but that contrary to what was said, Salvadoran Commander in Chief General Garcia did not attend the meeting.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS EFFECTIVENESS OF U.S. AID

PA060445 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Jul 82 pp 12, 32

[Commentary by Enrique Altamirano: "U.S. Aid, Decisive for Salvadoran Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently warned the Salvadoran Government: If the Constituent Assembly, chosen by a large majority in the elections, modifies or delays the implementation of any phase of the agrarian reform program decreed by the de facto Christian Democratic junta in 1980 -- which was in power then -- U.S. aid will be suspended. To stress the seriousness of the threat, the committee reduced the aid proposed by the White House by $100 million. These threats to cut the aid are not new to El Salvador.

The threat to cut military and economic aid has been applied to El Salvador more than 10 times in the past 2 years; this without counting other pressures because of alleged problems with "human rights."

However, for the first time, many Salvadorans are openly asking themselves if it is justifiable to continue abiding by a certain code of conduct imposed by the U.S. Congress and Department of State which have led the country to bankruptcy in 2 years. They wonder if the economy should be saved by rejecting the reforms, thus restoring legality and trust. After all, the losses in exports caused by the sudden drop in the country's production are much more than the total aid offered even if other aspects like the high unemployment rate, aren't considered.

One of the clearest examples of the damage done is evident in the fact that less than 50,000 manzanas of cotton will be planted this year. However, before the reforms were imposed, we sowed more than 130,000 manzanas of cotton.

The reason for the agricultural collapse can be better understood when one considers that in El Salvador, the cost of leasing land for cultivation-equal to the value of its use [cultivo-igual a su valor de uso] ranges between 10 and 15 percent of the amount it cost to work it. Similar percentages apply for other crops like sugar and grains. The rest of the investment goes to labor, supplies, interests and so forth. Therefore, when the large agricultural properties were seized, 85 percent of the total investment was excluded or eliminated from agricultural use.

Foreign aid is very important to El Salvador because it allows the country to continue acquiring essential goods and services from abroad such as medicines, fertilizers, machinery, raw materials or spare parts necessary to feed or protect the people or repair everything that has been destroyed by the terrorist guerrillas. All this was bought with our own resources until our country became Mr Carter's guinea pig. At this time, Salvadorans are realizing that accepting aid contingent on the adoption of social policies can only result in greater needs and further coercion.

HAVANA: FMLN ACTIONS IN CUSCATLAN, CHALATENANGO

PA030232 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] For the third consecutive day, FMLN combatants have been able to repel the 1,000 soldiers who have been trying, with heavy air support, to dislodge the guerrillas from their traditional strongholds in the Guazapa volcano area of Cuscatlan Department. It has also been reported that guerrilla squads are continuing their constant harassment of the army installation on the Cuscatlan bridge over the Lempa River. In addition, the Salvadoran rebels used rockets to attack the radar station and the parabolic antennas for international communications via satellite that are located in Chalatenango Department.

Meanwhile, San Salvador is virtually without ground communication with the Departments of San Vicente, Morazan, San Miguel and Usulutan, due to the guerrillas' sabotage of vehicles. In the past 24 hours, 13 vehicles, including several buses, were destroyed while using the highways despite the FMLN warnings.

Radio Venceremos, a radio station of the Salvadoran patriots, has charged that the A-37 airplanes recently supplied by the United States are staging criminal bombings of the civilian population in Morazan Department, where a large antiguerrilla operation is being conducted by 10,000 men, including 2,000 Honduran soldiers.

MANAGUA: FDR DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF HONDURAN ARMY

PA060218 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] San Salvador -- Eduardo Calles, vice president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, of El Salvador, has urged the Central American governments, and especially the Honduran Government, to work for peace in the region and to avert an escalation of the aggression against the Salvadoran people.

During an interview with NOTISAL, the Salvadoran news agency, Calles said that it is urgent that the Honduran troops pull back across the border. He also denounced the violation of El Salvador's sovereignty and territorial integrity by the army of this neighboring country. The FDR leader added that the adventure of the Honduran high military command compromises its people and seriously endangers the relative stability that has prevailed in Honduras thus far.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIONS

Interview With Castillo

PA040355 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Fourth part of interview with Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, deputy defense minister, by Radio Venceremos -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Colonel Castillo, can you (?briefly) tell us how you view the economic situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] Well, I think the country faces a very critical economic situation.

It is worse than critical, particularly in the external and internal aspects. Internally speaking, the levels of production which had been reached during previous years have not been reached. Therefore, I hope we will reach them and perhaps excell them. Externally, I also see that the [word indistinct] prices of our export products are not very attractive and this makes the country's economic situation even more difficult.

[Question] Would you say that the situation of the war [words indistinct] has had an impact on the economic situation?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Do you feel that the national army has military control over the country?

[Answer] (?Yes. It does). [passage indistinct]

[Question] [indistinct]

[Answer] Well, above all, I imagine this is a [word indistinct] yourselves, [words indistinct] international communism, because you say so in some communiques, pamphlets and leaflets. That is why we say so.

[Question] As far as I remember, we have never said that this is a war of international communism.

[Answer] No, [word indistinct] say so but (?hint) it in communiques and the pamphlets you distribute. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Colonel Garcia [words indistinct -- Castillo apparently talking in background] has categorically denied the existence of prisoners of war or captured [word indistinct] he prefers to call them. Why?

[Answer] Well, we know that war prisoners normally exist during conventional wars. [passage indistinct]

[Question] [indistinct]

[Answer] At dawn, rather, at daybreak, Commander [words indistinct] told me I was your prisoner. He told me, well, you are a prisoner of the FMLN and I want to let you know that your life will be respected and you will be well treated and thus far I have had no problems. I have not been tortured or pressured. On the contrary, the day I was captured, the patrol that captured me [Castillo changes train of thought] I had a scratch from a bullet in my eyebrow and I was carrying a dirty handkerchief that dawn because I had been crawling through the mountains for 2 days. I [word indistinct] at that moment. I had [word indistinct] in my chest and my leg, which I suffered when the helicopter crashed. After I was taken to the place where they are holding me one of your doctors examined me rather cursorily. However, he did examine me where I told him I felt some pain. I cannot complain about the treatment I have received thus far. I feel that I am not [word indistinct] but I realize that you have some difficulties, that you have some difficulties with [words indistinct] food. We, in turn, have a large variety of foods but the food [passage indistinct]. [Words indistinct] I am a military man and as such I realize that [Castillo pauses] I did not get into this life for profit but because I knew what [words indistinct]. Specifically, one of the consequences a military man may suffer is being captured. So, I am here, captured.

[Question] Something else, Colonel. You, well, now have (?admitted) that you have been here in Morazan Department for some days precisely during a military campaign in which the national army has been defeated. A-37 planes have been used and they have [word indistinct] bombed the towns of Perquin and San Fernando. What do you think of the bombing of cities, towns and villages?

[Answer] The truth is that the aerial weapon is intended to support the ground forces. To destroy objectives that resist the ground forces. I think that if they are used to attack defenseless civilian inhabitants, then they are misused. I could not give you a specific answer on the cases of San Fernando and Perquin because I was not there and did not see this. However, I am indeed aware that the aerial weapon is supposed to disable or destroy objectives which resist the ground forces or which the ground forces cannot hit with their own means.

[Question] During the 9th, 10th and 11th of this month, a rather heavy clash took place on the Torola-San Fernando route. I am going to give you some information that was given to me this morning by a prisoner of war who was captured during this battle. He said he counted 74 dead soldiers and that there were approximately 150 wounded. We counted and can show 107 or 108 G-3 rifles with all accessories and several support weapons. The forces that by chance managed to escape headed for the Honduran border through Colomoncagua. What is your opinion, what do you think is the reason for a military blow of this type against the national army?

[Answer] A war of this type is likely to involve ambushes and ambushes also produce very favorable results. Possibly, the result of this ambush may have been quite favorable and that is why this (word indistinct) happened.

[Question] This question is necessary because of our previous discussion on international communism. During your captivity, have you had any contact, or have you noticed the presence of any foreigners, such as Cubans or Nicaraguans?

[Answer] So far, no.

U.S. Directs Fighting

PA041514 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Communique read by Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Balta, second in command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] Concerned because of the difficult situation of the Salvadoran Army, high level U.S. strategists recently met to discuss the situation and arrived at the following conclusions:

1. There is a complete lack of ability on the part of the Salvadoran Army, with its own people, to stop the military advance of the FMLN.

2. The solution to this problem no longer depends on sending more airplanes, weapons and advisers to an army, which has not won a battle in 2 years of war and has lost, almost completely, its fighting morale.

3. Faced with this situation there could be a strategic military victory for the FMLN.

In view of this, the current U.S. administration has decided to take an extremely dangerous step in its interventionist escapade and involve the Honduran and Guatemalan Armies in the conflict of our country. The U.S. plan was implemented on 26 June when Honduran Army troops entered our territory to actively cooperate in the offensive against our forces that 6,000 Salvadoran soldiers are carrying out in Morazan Department.

Our intelligence services have been able to establish that:

1. The Reagan administration has placed the strategic leadership of the interventionist plan in the hands of Gen Wallace Nutting, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command [SOUTHCOM], stationed in Panama.

2. The chief of operations of that command is the one who directs the joint maneuvers that the Salvadoran and Honduran troops are carrying out in Morazan. The North Americans have thereby taken direct responsibility for the logistic support of all land, air and naval units of the two armies.

3. Recently the chief of operations of the U.S. Southern Command met with Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, and on the following day he met with the commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, Gen Gustavo Alvarez, to evaluate the plan impelemented in Morazan.

4. Salvadoran Air Force pilots are being trained at the U.S. military base in Panama in the massive use of napalm. The Salvadoran high command has discussed the use of napalm as one of the solutions to the serious military crisis it faces at this time. The napalm would be used to burn the vegetation that offers protection and the orchards that supply food for the guerrillas. In both cases the deadly consequences of this chemical weapon would extend to the civilian residents.

5. Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana travelled to Guatemala on 29 June to ask for Guatemalan Army support in carrying out coordinated operation against the FMLN. The serious decision made by the Reagan administration to orchestrate and turn regional forces into interventionist forces seriously involves Central America and the Caribbean, since all evidence points to the fact that we are faced with an escalation of U.S. intervention, in which Honduras is only a beachhead.

We believe that the foregoing is corroborated by the following:

1. The massive intervention in Morazan by the Honduran Army. According to official Honduran Government statements, the number of those troops increased to 3,000 yesterday.

2. The movements of the Southern Command chief of operations between Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

3. The trips by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana to Honduras and Guatemala. The objective of these trips was the reactivation of the Central American Democratic Community, as the northern triangle.

4. The meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Honduran President Suazo Cordova which is scheduled to take place in the next few days.

5. The approval of the delivery of helicopters and airplanes to El Salvador by the U.S. Government.

6. The requisition and delivery of spare parts for A-37 airplanes and Honduran helicopters.

7. The increase in provisioning and military aid to Honduras and El Salvador by air and sea from the U.S. military base in Panama.

8. The decision to use napalm massively.

9. The lifting of the embargo on aid to Guatemala.

10. The establishment of the state of siege and the threat of execution against anyone who carries out opposition activites in Guatemala, with total disregard for the human rights charter.

Two preceding factors must be considered: 1) Reagan's support for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, despite the great repudiation that it generated during the vote at the U.N. Security Council.

The United States was the only state to veto a proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon, while the other 14 members approved the proposal; and 2) the case of the Malvinas, in which U.S. support for the British was decisive in causing the total defeat of the Argentine Army. We can see clearly that all of this demonstrates the Reagan administration's determination to deepen its warmongering attitude without regard for the international community or the threat to world peace.

The U.S. Government believes that a joint operation of Salvadoran and Honduran troops can defeat our people's struggle. However, it has not realized that the two armies have neither the strength nor the ability to achieve this, because they are fighting a people up in arms, a people who will defend the sovereignty of their territory and who will never yield.

What is underway at present is the regionalization of the war and the direct intervention of the United States in the Caribbean area. The Honduran Army is being used as a tool. When it no longer serves the U.S. purpose, it will be tossed aside, as occurred with the Argentine Army in the Malvinas. The imperialist maneuver not only affects peace in the Central American region, but also threatens to have serious effects on world peace.

We call on the world's governments, political forces and peoples to speak but against the U.S. attempts to regionalize the Salvadoran conflict and to be on the alert, in view of what could happen in our country at this time.

We call on the Honduran Army not to allow itself to be used and to respond to the call of our general command to promptly begin a dialogue with the FMLN in order to pledge mutual nonintervention in the affairs of our countries.

We call on our brother Honduran people to actively oppose the warmongering adventure of the interventionist forces of the Honduran Army who, obeying orders from Ronald Reagan's government, are seeking to involve our peoples in a regional conflict that will bring us only death, destruction, pain and misery.

Each FMLN fighter is prepared to shed the last drop of his blood to combat any interventionist aggression, to combat anyone who wants to wrest from us a legitimate and certain victory in our struggle to defeat the dictatorship, achieve justice and guarantee peace for our people. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Central Front Action

PA052215 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jul 82

[War bulletin issued from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Our intelligence services have reported that 32 national policemen were killed and 20 wounded in an ambush carried out by a squad of FMLN sappers led by Commander Sara against a military bus on 49th Street in San Salvador on 1 July. This operation was the harshest military blow dealt to the enemy in San Salvador in the past few weeks. [Signed] Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Mariana

Northeast Front Ambush

PA052217 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jul 82

[War bulletin issued from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 3 July, FMLN forces ambushed an enemy column that was going from Yoloaiquin to Gotera. The members of this column were caught by surprise by our revolutionary fire.

This clash, which lasted 30 minutes, resulted in two enemy casualties. Our forces withdrew without any problems. [Signed Companero (Isra).

Action in Morazan

PA060029 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Garcia's Troops Are Withdrawing From Morazan"]

[Text] The dictatorship's demoralized troops began to retreat from Morazan a few hours ago. The first phase of our military campaign in this department was the most important military victory obtained by the FMLN so far in this war. This victory resulted from the ability to keep strategic positions, to hold back and annihiliate three companies of reinforcements, to recover weapons and to capture prisoners of war.

Garcia's troops could not advance with the new planes that Reagan hurriedly sent or with the elite troops who numbered 4,000 in the first phase.

Our lines of fire became [word indistinct] because of our combatants' heroism and determination.

Within the framework of a disastrous defeat, the enemy, with many casualties, great losses of infantry and artillery weapons and several officers killed; began to experience profound contradictions within their regime and armed forces. At that time, General Garcia announced what he described as the largest operation against FMLN forces in Morazan. He gathered 6,000 troops from the Atlacatl, Atonatl and Belloso Battalions, and paratroopers and other forces from various places in the country. He gathered more cannons and brought more planes from the United States. However, the reason for Garcia's smile when he announced this large operation in Morazan was because he relied on the intervention of Honduran battalions, thus increasing the number of his troops to 8,000 men. He thought that these men were capable of advancing on our forces and annihiliating them in a few square kilometers. But if the previous defeat was crushing, this one was even more disastrous.

Despite their use of the Atonatl and Belloso Battalions supported by A-37 planes, hastily sent by the Reagan administration, and the constant shelling of our positions, the enemy was bogged down and sustained new casualties each day. They tried to advance to Guacamaya but they couldn't because they weren't fighting women and children like those they assassinated in Mozote in December. They were facing a people's army and they didn't advance. They were dispirited and they withdrew. They had a tough time withdrawing because our forces kept inflicting more casualties on them. The Atlacatl Battalion was stopped and it received many casualties. Meanwhile, the Honduran battalions, which were supposed to advance from the north, weren't able to do so because the dictatorship's troops couldn't advance either.

The Honduran troops couldn't advance as had been planned by the U.S. Southern Command, which coordinated their intervention in this operation which was to eliminate the guerrillas in Morazan.

Victory belonged to the FMLN: It defeated 8,000 men in Morazan. Now, the Honduran Army claims to have 3,000 men on the border with El Salvador to stop Salvadoran guerrillas from crossing it. However, the pertinent Honduran constitutional branches must investigate the crossing of the border by 150 counterinsurgency troops who were expelled by our forces from San Fernando. These forces include (Hidalgo), a Salvadoran Air Force officer.

The only troops to cross the Honduran border, General Alvarez, were Garcia's defeated troops and not our people who are celebrating a great victory today.

They couldn't advance. They weren't able to claim even a small victory because they couldn't even recover a 22-caliber pistol from our heroic production brigades and our heroic militias.

The dicatatorship's troops are leaving Morazan Department with 600 casualties including 12 officers. Garcia's troops are leaving without 170 weapons including rifles, 70-mm and 60-mm cannons. They are leaving, defeated, with four useless helicopters. Gotera's counterinsurgency troops are leaving without their Col Salvador Beltran Luna who was killed in this action. The airborne battalion is leaving with Maj (Hermandez Marin), their commander, in critical condition. He was wounded by our people's liberating rifles. General Garcia has ordered his troops to retreat without his second in command, Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, deputy secretary of defense and member of the now incomplete military command.

What is Garcia saying about the results of his counterattack in Morazan? The 6,000 soldiers, the officers and noncommissioned officers who participated in this disastrous operation will bitterly listen Garcia's new lie. Garcia continues to be the general who loses all battles and the strategist of defeat.

We attained a victory in Morazan while our people, with their vanguard, the FMLN, are advancing throughout the country. They are busy seizing towns, recovering weapons and taking more prisoners of war in Chalatenango. In Suchitoto, more advances are made, more weapons recovered and more prisoners of war captured. More actions are underway in Santa Ana. Harsh blows are being dealt in San Miguel. In Usulutan and San Vicente, many roads are blocked, casualties inflicted and territory recovered.

Our revolutionary army is demonstrating throughout the country that its military ability is indisputable.

In San Salvador, our urban guerrillas have attained the most important military victory in the confrontation with the dictatorship's forces when they inflicted the largest number of casualties in this strategic city.

Prisoner Negotiations Denied

PA060406 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Recently the ACAN-EFE news agency sent the following report, which we will read textually because we consider it completely false: The Salvadoran guerrillas have proposed the exchange of Deputy Defense Secretary Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, whom they have been holding since 17 June, for three leftist personalities who have been missing.

Regarding this report, we emphatically affirm that we have not initiated any negotiations [words indistinct] Adolfo Castillo and other prisoners of war taken by the FMLN in continuous combat. [Words indistinct] General Garcia (?has refused) to recognize us as such, preventing the International Red Cross from coming here to pick up other prisoners in the territories under our people's control.

Honduran Guerrilla Communique

PA061528 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] In Tegucigalpa, Honduras [words indistinct] communique of the revolutionary commando group reporting to the Honduran people about the action carried out on Sunday, 4 July [lengthy passage indistinct]

The Honduran commando group stated that is acting in the best traditions [words indistinct]. According to the Honduran revolutionaries, the operation "Honduran Troops Out of El Salvador" was carried out at 2045 on Sunday, when two guerrilla units simultaneously occupied the electric power station in (Torocagua) and the distribution substation in Suyapa. Both neighborhoods are in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

The Honduran revolutionaries said that fifteen explosive charges were placed in the power-plant, destroying four transformers, four turbines and two fuel containers. In Suyapa, five transformers and the technical control center were destroyed by five charges.

The acts of sabotage, staged in protest of the Honduran Army's intervention in El Salvador, caused more than $3 million worth of direct damage. The indirect damage caused by the total power outage in Tegucigalpa is incalculable.

In the report issued by the commando group in Tegucigalpa, it stated that the revolutionary situation in Central America has put U.S. imperialism and all of its allies in the area at war with the peoples who are struggling to free themselves from its clutches.

The Honduran patriots' communique analyzes the U.S. strategic plan and its interventionist scheme, objectives of which are to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution, to prevent the victory of the FMLN-Revolutionary Front in El Salvador, to stop the advance of the revolutionary moment in Guatemala and to promote a counterrevolutionary plan in Honduras to destroy the revolutionary and democratic movement.

After denouncing the increase in repression, illegal arrests and murders in Honduras and the active preparation of the Honduran Army for the interventionist role envisaged in the U.S. strategy, the document concludes as follows: The Honduran Army is fighting in Morazan alongside the assassin Salvadoran Army troops against the FMLN. It is against this very kind of proimperialist and interventionist policy that we are determined to fight, to the very end. In the operation "Honduran Troops Out of El Salvador," the revolutionary and democratic movement of Honduras has created a front behind the lines of the troops that have invaded Salvadoran territory.

GUATEMALA

ARMY REPORTS 45 REBELS KILLED IN EL QUICHE

PA051825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jul (AFP) -- Forty-five guerrillas, five civil patrolmen and a sergeant were killed last weekend in armed clashes in El Quiche Department in the western part of the country, it has been officially reported here. The army issued a special communique announcing casualties in what is apparently the beginning of the general offensive against the guerrillas announced last week by Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt.

The communique notes that Pal village in the Chajul region was the site of the first army-guerrilla clash on Friday, resulting in 38 guerrillas killed and a soldier wounded. The soldier was hospitalized immediately. Another clash occurred near Chacalte village in the region of Chajul, where seven other guerrillas were killed, according to the official report.

Although no details of the armed actions are given, it was learned that the army has increased the number of troops in El Quiche, in what could be the largest counterinsurgency offensive ever in the region, following Rios Montt's order for partial mobilization of the armed forces last week.

A third clash took place in the village of Agua Blanca, where the rebel attack resulted in the death of five civil patrolmen.

The army communique did not indicate if the small village was occupied by the subversives, although it is estimated that they did not because one person who was wounded was evacuated from the zone.

Meanwhile, it was learned from police sources that a redoubt of the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) was found in this capital, a large quantity of arms were seized and three persons, two adults and a 9-year-old youngster, were captured.

The state of siege was implemented 1 July in Guatemala and the president announced that this would be the start of a "final war" against the guerrillas. He ordered the immediate strengthening of the military troops. Rebels who are captured will be tried by special courts and could face death penalties if they are found guilty of terrorism, treason, kidnapping, hijacking or similar crimes.

PARTIES TO BE REPRESENTED ON STATE COUNCIL

PA030257 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Jun 82 pp 2, 29

[Text] President Gen Efrain Rios Montt said yesterday that all political parties will have two representatives on the State Council, but he rejected any participation by religious leaders. He said that the idea is to let the parties' leaders express themselves on the country's problems and transmit messages to their followers.

He emphasized that "this does not mean that political parties are being permitted to operate, because legal statutes prohibit it. However, the opinions of these parties will be taken into consideration, so that Guatemala can return to normal as soon as the necessary conditions exist."

The PRENSA LIBRE reporter asked the president whether the PR [Revolutionary Party], the PID [Institutional Revolutionary Party] and the FUN [National Revolutionary Front], which make up the Popular Democratic Front [FDP], will be represented on the council. In the last elections the FDP supported the presidential candidate Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez.

General Rios Montt said that these parties can also have representatives. He explained that it is porper that the country have pluralistic governments, for the government would be unrealistic otherwise. He explained that political activities remain suspended and that politics is doing Guatemala great harm. Political currents sometimes force the government to change course and this is detrimental to the people themselves, he indicated.

He added that the country's governments have generally not been true representatives of the people, because they carry the banner of some political party. The Guatemalan people have no experience in politics, only the leaders of the parties do, he noted.

General Rios Montt explained that religious sectors will not be represented on the council, as had earlier been speculated. "The legal statutes do not provide for it. If religious sectors were permitted representation, the statutues would be contradicted."

PRESS CONFERENCE BY POLITICAL PARTIES CANCELLED

PA061938 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] A press conference scheduled to be held in a Guatemala city hotel this afternoon by the National Liberation Movement, the Nationalist Authentic Central, the National Renovating Party and the Christian Democratic Party was unexpectedly cancelled without explanation. The parties, which comprise the self-styled antifraud front, were planning to declare their position on government actions, particularly on the state of siege, at the press conference.

Rafael Escobar Arguello, the presidency's under secretary of public relations, said that the fundamental government statute suspended all activities by political parties.

Referring to the statement that was to be issued by the antifraud front parties expressing their position on the country's situation, Escobar Arguello said that the attitude taken by those parties was odd, considering that all political activity has been suspended.

[Begin recording] As a result of the coup d'etat on 23 March, activity by political parties has been prohibited. Therefore, I am surprised that they are taking such a position, (?which is against) the law. Secondly, I don't think it is advisable for them to express their view on the state of siege, for everyone knows that it is a legal framework within which to fight the subversives. I don't know what they hope to accomplish. They are free to think what they like, (?to like it or dislike it), but they cannot currently issue an official opinion as political parties because all political activity has been suspended. [end recording]

The official spokesman also said that a directive or government resolution will be issued to advise the news media as to what kind of news is considered subversive.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTS MEDIA, POLITICAL PARTIES

PA070207 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Press censorship will be imposed in accordance with the state of siege. The government, pursuant to Articles 2 and 14 of Decree No 45-82 by which a state of siege was imposed throughout the country, is imposing the following norms for the social communications media:

1. It is forbidden to publish news and commentaries concerning subversive activities which occur inside the country, whether the report originates from within the country or from abroad. News of this nature can be published only if released by the Public Relations Secretariat of the presidency.

2. Pursuant to enforcement of Decree No 45-82 and Article 112 of the fundamental government statutes, Decree-Law No 24-83, the political parties are hereby suspended and all political activity is prohibited, including pronouncements, speeches, proclamations, declarations or publications of a personal nature or in the name of the political parties.

The directors of the different communications media in the country will exercise self-censorship and comply with the above norms under their own strict responsibility. Any violations will result in prior censorship for whatever period of time it may be necessary under regulations which will be issued for this purpose.

FRONT GROUP IN COSTA RICA REJECTS STATE OF SIEGE

PA052208 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Paid advertisement by the international representation of the 31 January Peoples Front in Costa Rice: "The Genocide Against the Guatemalan People Will Increase With the State of Siege;" no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Gen Efrain Rios Montt's de facto government declared a state of siege throughout the country and also a general offensive to end subversion. This offensive constitutes a continuation and a legalized intensification of massacres against men, women and children, as well as the destruction of villages and entire towns. In the first 3 months of the Rios Montt administration, more than 5,000 people have been killed in the so-called antiguerrilla offensives.

The 31 January peoples front declares that neither the state of siege nor any other counterinsurgency maneuver will deter the growth of the revolutionary movement. Our people will continue to fight until they establish a revolutionary, patriotic, popular and democratic government.

The Guatemalan people call for the solidarity of the peoples of the world, and particularly that of Costa Ricans, in order to stop the massacres and continue in their struggle to build a society of peace, freedom and democracy. No, to the state of siege in Guatemala! Our struggle and the force of solidarity will win!

SUBVERSIVES SEEK SHELTER UNDER AMNESTY DECREE

PA050520 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Jun 82 p 2

[Army bulletin issued in Guatemala City on 26 Jun 1982]

[Text] Cajichal village in Cotzal Municipality, El Quiche Department, was attacked yesterday at approximately 0500 by subversive outlaws who killed seven members of the civilian self-defense patrol, a woman and a child. They also ransacked the village and left two people wounded.

This new criminal incursion by the subversive outlaws shows the desperation of the enemies of freedom because of their lack of popular support. Through intimidation, they have forced the population to help them in every way, but the people are not helping them any more because the subversives have little support and because the amnesty decree protects those who have belonged to the outlaw groups.

Moreover, at El Tesoro hill, in the same jurisdiction, subversive elements stopped vehicles on the highway and stole the money and merchandise they carried, according to reports to the authorities by the victims.

Finally, 14 subversives from Panatzan village and 15 from the Chipata village in Chimaltenango Department turned up yesterday at the army operations area in Chimaltenango and asked for protection under the amnesty decree, which expires on 30 June.

EL SALVADOR'S D'AUBUISSON INTERVIEW ON CDC

PA061947 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Guatemala will join the Central American Democratic Community [CDC] in the next few days. This was disclosed not by a Guatemalan official but by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, in an interview with this station today. D'Aubuisson also said that the reactivation of the Central American Common Market [CACM] could be the solution of the area's economic problems.

[Begin recording] [Question] Could the reactivation of the CACM be the solution to the area's economic problems?

[Answer] It can be one of the basic solutions, which should be discussed. I understand that one of the essential objectives of the CDC, which Guatemala will be joining in the next few days, is economic integration. [end recording]

In another part of the interview, Major d'Aubuisson disclosed that his country's government might also declare an amnesty for the subversives, as Guatemala did:

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] One of President Alvaro Magana's objectives is the pacification of the country. All of the parties are ready to contribute to this. For this reason, there are several working documents on the draft of an adequate law that will consolidate the pacification; it might include an amnesty, a [word indistinct] of citizens and it would give guarantees of security. Dr Magana will, in due time, submit a bill on this to the Constituent Assembly, so that it can take effect as law. [end recording]

EGP SAYS REGIME USES BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

PA061507 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has charged in a communique that the Guatemalan military regime has used bacteriological warfare in its attempts to massacre the civilian population. The communique asked international organizations and governments to investigate and reveal the recent use of this kind of weapon in the municipalities of Nebaj, Chajul and Cotzal in Quiche Department, where thousands of peasants have been killed in the last 3 months.

Meanwhile, Gen Efrain Rios Montt, chief of the Guatemalan regime, has reported that university professor Juan Jose Hurtado, who was reported missing last week, is imprisoned on the charge of being a communist.

PAPER SEES HAIG AS CASUALTY OF FALKLANDS WAR

PA061920 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 29 Jun 82 p 10

["Telescope" column by Mario Antonio Sandoval: "Haig's Fall"]

[Text] Gen Alexander Haig's "resignation" as U.S. secretary of state should prove to the brand new Guatemalan presidential advisers, who have publicly stated that heads of state don't really need advisers, that they are completely wrong and that it is advisers and not presidents who pay the price for poor advice.

Alexander Haig is the first casualty of the Malvinas war; now another war is about to break out in Lebanon, where, once again, U.S. support for one of the sides in conflict has been throughtless and shameless, provoking the anger of a great number of countries, whether or not involved in the conflict, and revealing the lack of political skill of the man who supported all of Reagan's foreign policy mistakes.

In the Malvinas case, Haig could not free himself of two personal factors; his British ancestry, which makes him British at heart, and the fact that he held the post of NATO commander for some time. He was unable to separate this feelings as a former commander of that Western military alliance from those appropriate to the head of the U.S. State Department, which has very delicate functions as a result of the United States' unusual situation.

Haig's error was to react angrily to the conflict between a non-European country and a NATO country, forgetting that both are allies to his country -- which should not indulge in the luxury of being a mere onlooker to a confrontation of this kind when it has ways of using its influence to avoid a war. Mistakenly, Haig believed that a pro-British and neocolonialist attitude would strenthen the U.S. position in Western Europe.

Facts have shown that he was grossly mistaken: Only a few weeks after the United States absurdly gave its support to England, the European countries signed a pact with Russia for the construction of a gas pipeline that will be the power source for a good portion of Europe's industrial production, a fact that can only solidify the Soviet position in Europe. Western Europe did this because it had become obvious to all that the United States is not a reliable ally, which is also the opinion of the Latin American countries, though for different reasons.

Through his actions over the last few weeks, Haig succeeded in convincing even his most loyal followers of his inability and lack of preparation for the post he held. This had been seen earlier in his continuous clashes with other members of the U.S. Cabinet, and particularly in his improper behavior at the time of the attack on President Reagan, when Haig acted as if he were the one who should be in charge, thus demonstrating gross ignorance.

President Reagan needs advisers on foreign policy, an area in which he is so weak that he turns pale whenever he has to answer a foreign policy question, according to a U.S. communications expert who recently visited Tegucigalpa. The advice he has received to date has been negative, generally speaking. The Malvinas issue was the climax of bad advice, and Lebanon and the gas pipeline are simply the final nails in the coffin.

The new secretary of state will have to face the tremendous task of repairing the U.S. image in the countries south of the Rio Grande. This image was damaged almost irreparably as a result of the Malvinas issue. The United States succeeded in uniting the Latin American countries almost unanimously against itself -- something that neither the Soviets nor the countries under Soviet influence were able to do. No one knows how many generations will pass before this is forgotten. World War II occurred 4 decades ago, but its wounds have not yet healed. If the Latin American countries decide to unite in increasing their trade relations with alternate sources, such as Western Europe and Japan, this miniwar could have grave consequences, especially in economic terms, for the United States. The products of Western Europe and Japan are often of superior quality and of lower prices, and those regions would be delighted to secure better trade relations with the splendid Latin American market.

The first measure that the United States was forced to take because of this imminent crisis was the expulsion of the guilty adviser, who has no right to complain, given that he not only failed to oppose presidential blunders but actually supported them. Had he opposed them, he would have had to resign before the war and he would now be thought of as a statesman, though incorrectly.

The United States must make great efforts to make up for the folly of a man who neither advised his President correctly nor explained the consequences of his lamentable and tragic errors. This man proved that military preparation does not necessarily produce political or diplomatic ability.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA REITERATES POLICY OF NONINTERVENTION

PA062252 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1825 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Interview with Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign secretary, on his arrival at Ilopango Airport on 6 July 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How is the situation in your country after the latest attacks? What is the position of the Foreign Secretariat regarding charges by leftist groups on the intervention of Honduran troops in El Salvador?

[Answer] Honduras has a democratic government which was freely elected by the people. This is the constitutional government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. It is logically experiencing an economic crisis that stems from internal factors and [words indistinct] also being experienced in many countries. Regarding the political situation, the government and the people are making extraordinary efforts to consolidate a democratic system that can face the challenge of this era which requires much social justice, political freedom and economic change. Isolated incidents have occurred. These incidents are intended to destabilize the Honduran democratic government. These are actions that come from or are derived from conflicts existing in neighboring countries. Honduras should not be the receptacle or the victim of conflicts which are tormenting or creating uncertainty in other countries.

[Question] What is your government's opinion of violence in Central America?

[Answer] Central America is experiencing a period of violence, social turmoil and political upheaval.

We believe that this situation is being used to establish totalitarianism of one or another extreme or nature. However, the basic causes for this violence in certain Central American countries lie precisely in unpopular methods of exploitation and social injustice.

[Question] The presence of Honduran troops on the border with El Salvador, won't it confuse the work of the mixed commission to define the borders?

[Answer] Honduras as a sovereign state is obligated to safeguard its borders without hurting the principle of nonintervention. We are working for peace in Central America and to implement and speed up the implementation of the general peace treaty signed by Honduras and El Salvador to heal the wounds which are still open because of past unfortunate adventures.

[Question] One of the objectives for the creation of the Central American Democratic Community calls for reciprocal aid among governments. With the problems that occurred on the border between Honduras and El Salvador and the accusations of the rebel groups against the Salvadoran Government, will you discuss this reciprocal aid in these meetings?

[Answer] This community was created in January 1982. The community already existed when the liberal government of President Suazo Cordova was installed. It had political, institutional and economic goals. This is an entity that we are going to thoroughly review so that its theory or rhetoric can be put to practice but in favor of democracy, liberty and justice. This has nothing to do with the border incidents. Honduras maintains its nonintervention principle.

SALVADORAN DIPLOMAT DENIES HONDURAN COOPERATION

PA021928 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Sigfrido Munes, Salvadoran ambassador to Honduras, said yesterday that it is totally untrue that the Honduran Army has cooperated with the Salvadoran military in an alleged massacre in the border region. The diplomat also denied reports to the effect that Salvadoran military personnel recently carried out a veritable "slaughter" in several Salvadoran towns.

"Statements of this kind," he said, "result from misinterpretations by certain sectors, because it is the duty of the Honduran forces to guard the Honduran border to prevent any infiltration, no matter where it originates." He added that the position taken by the Honduran military is logical, especially at this time when Honduras is promoting a policy of continental peace at the international level, as well as a policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of any other country.

Munes described the charges made against Honduras by opposition groups in El Salvador as part of a large-scale misinformation campaign staged by the enemies of the Salvadoran Government. "My government is being attacked by the guerrillas and it is defending itself and the people, their infrastructure and visitors, because it has a legitimate right to protect itself," the diplomat said. Finally, Munes said that his government is interested in having the appropriate international organizations begin investigations to make it clear that no such massacre occurred in the border area and that Honduras was not in any way involved.

NICARAGUA

ARMY, MILITIA CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA021650 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry reported last night that on the morning of 30 June, a large band of counterrevolutionaries coming from Honduras clashed with an EPS [Sandinist People's Army] patrol in the area known as El Paraiso in the San Pedro de Potrero Grande region in Chinandega Department. The counterrevolutionaries used FAL rifles, M-179 grenade launchers and fragmentation grenades. Despite their numerical advantage, the counterrevolutionaries were unable to take the site occupied by the EPS soldiers, who resisted with heroic help from companeros of the Sandinist people's militias.

The counterrevolutionaries returned to Honduran territory, where their camps are located. Our side lost 3d Sgt (Pablo Lopez Madariaga), who was true to the slogan: "We will do our duty to the fatherland at any cost."

In view of this new aggression by the counterrevolutionary bands coming from Honduras, and the inexplicable passiveness of that country's authorities, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has been informed of the incident so that it may take the appropriate measures.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUKES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PA032005 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has urged Amnesty International to publish the lists it claims to have of hundreds of people who were tried for political dissidence. A press release issued by the Foreign Ministry today comments on a report recently issued by Amnesty International about alleged Miskito prisoners. The report requests a review of the cases of over 3,000 former members of the Somozist National Guard who were tried and convicted by the special courts.

The Amnesty International report points out alleged irregularities in the trials of the former guardsmen by the special courts that were created by the Sandinist government in December 1979. There were nine courts of the first instance and three courts of appeal.

The Foreign Ministry press release notes that Amnesty International sent missions to Nicaragua in August, 1979, and in January and August, 1980. A report on the three visits did not appear until 2 weeks ago.

Prior to the publication of the Amnesty International report, the junta government had answered two in which that organization also requested a review of the sentences handed down by the special courts against the former Somozist guardsmen.

In its replies, the junta thoroughly explained that the trials had been carried out with the necessary judicial guarantees and that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [CIDH] last year recognized the effort made by the Sandinist administration to match the crimes of the prisoners to the examples in the appropriate code.

The lack of ordinary courts made it necessary to turn to the logical principles of circumstantial evidence allowed in many legal cases. To do otherwise would have been to impair the people's right to have justice meted out for the crimes and abuses of the Somoza dictatorship, the Foreign Ministry note says.

The Supreme Court of Justice ruled on 7 May 1981 that it was impossible to have the trials -- in which sentencing had been done by a (?special) authority -- reviewed by regular courts that use the system of (?direct) evidence, which is totally different from the system of circumstantial evidence used by the now dissolved special courts.

True to its humanitarian principles and its commitment to respect human rights, the government junta last year amended the law for the maintenance of order and public security, expanding procedural guarantees.

Regarding a source indicated in the Amnesty International report, the Foreign Ministry feels that, having sent three missions to this country, the organization could have sent a fourth delegation to carry out an on-site investigation, as the CIDH did recently. Had it done so, Amnesty International would have avoided making a statement that conflicts with the truth. It would have learned that the number of persons brought to trial was 135, of which the courts of second instance acquitted 29 and reduced the sentences of another 37, permitting them to be released on bail. The others received sentences ranging from 4 to 16 years, pending appeal filed with the Supreme Court of Justice.

Finally, the note says that the Nicaragua Government remains firmly convinced that there must be fruitful dialogue with Amnesty International, since both sides seek only to achieve a regime of full respect for the basic rights of man.

ARCE URGES YOUNG PEOPLE TO JOIN SANDINIST YOUTH

PA060425 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The new cadres of militants of our vanguard organization will come out of these ranks and we must be ready to grow.

These statements were made by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, during the ceremony to deliver identity cards to 747 new members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth [JS-19J] on Saturday. Also, he urged the Sandinist youth to induct 60 percent of the student population into their ranks and to implement a formula whereby the young people will study more and the teachers will teach better.

Referring to the third task [as heard] which young Nicaraguans must fully accomplish, he stressed the need for ideological struggle against imperialism and the reaction. Let us now listen to what Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce said when he spoke to the JS-19J members about this third task they must immediately carry out:

[Begin Arce recording] With the little story that there is no political pluralism and no freedom here; with the little story that we engage in religious persecution; with the little story that we are totalitarians and dictators, the destabilization plan approved and financed by the Reagan administration is advancing day by day. The CIA is carrying out this plan in our country with support from a number of bad sons of our fatherland.

We have suddenly been inundated [word indistinct] by dozens and hundreds of pseudoreligious sects which are destroying all the work you did during the literacy campaign and the efforts of 3 years of revolution. They are taking advantage of the remnants of distrust and backwardness we still have to persuade our humble people not to get vaccinated, not to send their children to school and not to participate in the [programs], not to show respect for the national anthem and the fatherland's symbols and not to revere our heroes and martyrs. [end recording]

Finally, the Sandinist leader said that this task is the responsibility of each activist of the Sandinist youth and that they must fulfill it every hour and every minute.

BARRICADA SCORES U.S. OFFER OF ASSISTANCE

PA050137 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Agustin Cordoba: "Foreign Cooperation and Mixed Economy"]

[Text] The announcement by the Reagan administration that the U.S. Government will grant a multimillion-dollar loan to private institutions and to the Catholic Church, has not and cannot be disregarded. It is an action which is obviously directed against the stability of the revolutionary government and which could have obvious consequences in that respect. Many opinions are and can be made on this matter. In a few lines, we will present one of these opinions.

Not long ago, at a meeting with U.S. leaders of Oxfam, a private foundation, Commander Bayardo Arce, FSLN Political Commission Coordinator, said "if we consider the basic needs of our people, there will always be a mixed economy in Nicaragua." Further on he said that this possibility was being threatened by the confrontation between two different political views; "that of the revolutionary government that wants to maintain the mixed economy and the Reagan administration that wants to destroy the revolution, even with mixed economy."

The loan that the Reagan administration is planning to grant was analyzed by Commander Arce. The plan of a mixed economy as a way to mobilize all social sectors for national reconstruction and development is an option freely assumed by the Sandinist people's revolution. The economic policy of the Junta of the Government of Notional Reconstruction has been fully in keeping with that option.

Without claiming unanimous support, it can be truthfully said that there has been no discrimination between the public and private sectors of the economy in the granting of credits and loans, or in fiscal and commercial matters. The industrial policy of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has not been discriminatory in granting incentives, setting prices, making production agreements and conducting labor relations. The agrarian reform aimed at changing the foundations of the production structure does not result from discrimination against ownership of land but from the efficient exploitation of the land. We could go over the full spectrum of what the economic and political relations in a mixed economy are.

But the Reagan administration, which we are not asking for help, but, rather, to leave alone our country, makes an intolerable and illegal discrimination, which, furthermore is flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. It eliminates all cooperation with a government which willingly treats private and state enterprises equally. The Reagan administration is absolutely indifferent to the country's needs in general; it does not include in its agenda of cooperation the small and medium size city, and the rural producers, the workers and peasants, the students and professionals; in its statements and conversations it only refers to the private sector, recognizing as such the private business organizations.

Whether or not it has the right to do what it does, or tries to do, is the Reagan administration's problem, not ours. We have reached the conclusion that more than a challenge to the revolution, the U.S. decision to which we have referred poses a challenge to the sectors that will receive U.S. cooperation.

Being aware of the fact that this action creates a tense conflict among the elements of mixed economy, will they accept this cooperation under the present condition, without the government's participation? It is obvious that by accepting this despicable discrimination against the government, legitimate foundations for the government's possible discrimination against them are established. Is that what they want? Or are they submitting to the will of the Reagan administration, which wants to destroy the revolution, even with its mixed economy? The Reagan administration has made the challenge.

RAMIREZ CRITICIZES U.S. AID TO PRIVATE SECTOR

PA060254 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has charged that the North American aid to the Nicaraguan private sector is aimed at destabilizing our country. While opening a meeting of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] in Masaya, Ramirez said that the funds the Reagan administration donated to private enterprise are aimed at sabotaging the development of the cooperative movement and agrarian reform in Nicaragua.

A few days ago the U.S. Congress approved several donations totalling over $5 million to the managerial sector and the church hierarcy in Nicaragua. Management leaders also admitted that their respective organizations have received assistance from the U.S. Government in previous years. They said that the aid was used to promote and develop peasant cooperatives. Ramirez noted that while the United States stops credits to our government and our people, it makes donations to the private sector to enable it to find ways to destabilize the productive sector that supports the revolution.

RAMIREZ DENIES INTENT TO 'PROCLAIM SOCIALISM'

PA060325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0039 GMT 6 Jul 82

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Managua, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, has told ACAN-EFE that the Nicaraguan Government will not decree socialism, fears a regional conflagration and believes that the meetings of foreign ministers of neighboring countries are part of a plan to surround Nicaragua.

In an exclusive interview, Ramirez said that on 19 July, the third anniversary of the Sandinist victory, there will be no spectacular announcements regarding political or cabinet changes or announcements to proclaim socialism. "Socialism cannot be declared here with a government junta decree," Ramirez explained.

"The 19 July announcements will not be spectacular. We have programs underway which will not be stopped. Regarding the agrarian reform, we expect to deliver at least 150,000 manzanas of land to poor peasants in cooperatives or individually before the end of the year. In 5 years, we expect to have delivered at least 1 million manzanas to these peasants. These are programs that will be carried out," he said.

The Nicaraguan leader described the Central America situation as "very complex" and noted that his country is not isolated from the region because it is part of the daily "convulsive" situation in the isthmus. "Everybody knows that there is an armed conflict in Guatemala. A war is underway in El Salvador which has already attracted the participation of the Honduran Army, as has been reported in the past few days. We believe that these are very dangerous situations for the region. We feel that the U.S. Government is necessarily involved in whatever happens or might happen in Central America."

"For this reason," Ramirez continued, "our concern over this situation has increased in the past few days. We are afraid of a regional conflagration here."

Regarding the meetings of Central American foreign ministers announced recently, the Nicaraguan leader told ACAN-EFE:

"A movement is underway to revive the Central American Democratic Community which failed after the Salvadoran elections that gave victory to the ultraright and after the Guatemalan elections, to call them that, resulted in a coup d'etat."

"The end of Carazo's term," Ramirez added referring to the former Costa Rican president, "also decreased the possibility for this so-called democratic community, which was conceived by the U.S. Government."

"Now Magana, the Salvadoran president, is involved in efforts to revive this community. According to our reports, this meeting of foreign ministers will serve to resubmit this project for a democratic community. Guatemala would reportedly be invited to participate in this community but I don't know on what basis."

"What it boils down to is that they are trying to isolate Nicaragua and create a ring of isolation around us," Ramirez said. He added that if it were a meeting of all Central American foreign ministers, Nicaragua would attend "because we are part of this region."

"I believe that whoever thinks of Central America without Nicaragua is simply not realistic. We are here. Strategically, the country is important. In Central America, no merchandise can go from Guatemala to Costa Rica and vice versa without going through Nicaragua. Ramirez stressed, "we are part of this region and we have the right to participate in regional organizations. Nobody can pull us out of the Central American reality."

Regarding Nicaragua's relations with Costa Rica, Ramirez told ACAN-EFE that they are "stable, normal and good," and added: "We have been able to solve some border problems, or we are on the way to solving them. The Costa Rican Government has expressed interest in dislodging counterrevolutionary groups from its territory and we know they have taken steps to do that."

Regarding the Salvadoran charges of Sandinist military aid to the guerrillas in that country, Ramirez stated: "That is something that has never been proven. It has already become something of a fantasy. When we ask for proof the U.S. Government, which has made these accusations, has never been able to come up with any evidence."

"However, the presence of 2,000 or 3,000 Honduran soldiers along the border with El Salvador, in the region close to Morazan Department, has been admitted by the Honduran Government itself. It is no secret to anybody."

Ramirez also discussed the relations between the Sandinist and Panamanian governments. He described them as "excellent. We are very close to the Panamanian Government. We are close to Royo as well as to the National Guard general staff. We maintain communications and we cannot say that these relations have deteriorated at all. In fact, Nicaragua and Panama are always in agreement at international forums and our foreign policies are very close."

NUEVO DIARIO CRITICIZES U.S. EMBASSY PAMPHLET

PA031700 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua has been distributing, through its immigration channels, a document in English that contains a number of falsehoods on the relations between Nicaragua and that country, a number of stated positions that are offensive to our sovereignty, and the reiteration of old charges regarding regional conflicts that the Reagan administration has never been able to prove. Moreover, the document has its own version of the visit by Enders, the talks he participated in and the subsequent indifference shown by the U.S. Government toward Nicaragua's real interest in having stable and sovereign relations with Washington.

Historical Manipulation

The statement begins by distorting the performance of the OAS in the final days of the Somoza dictatorship, concealing Vance's proposal to intervene in our country and seeking to adapt the resolutions taken by the organization at the time to the United States' particular interpretations of democracy, pluralism and mixed economy.

The document maintains the outrageous charge that Nicaragua is supplying "material and other aid for subversion in El Salvador" and adds that Nicaragua is "the support and base of the Salvadoran guerrillas."

The United States seeks to misinform those who enter and leave its consulate regarding such clear truths as the fact that El Salvador's defense under secretary himself has admitted, over Radio Venceremos, that there are no foreigners among the guerrillas in that beautiful country, In contrast, there is obvious, odious and repugnant intervention in the Salvadoran peoples struggle by the United States, which arms, trains and directs the counterinsurgency activities. Even U.S. television networks have filmed U.S. soldiers fighting beside the repressive army.

It Glorifies the Traitor

Another part of the libelous statement refers to the great traitor as a "popular hero and founder of the Sandinist movement," in one more demonstration of the valued service that the traitor is giving to imperialist interests.

Of course, the document mentions the lying figures about Nicaragua's Army and the people's weapons, putting on the same plane the armies formed by the United States in the Central American countries and our armed forces which were born of a popular revolution. It also refers in a critical and abusive manner to the arms contract negotiated between Nicaragua and France.

Offenses and More Lies

The "letter" contains allusions offensive to the government of national reconstruction, which the document describes, ignoring the reality of the new Sandinist state, as not representative of "official government structures." It reiterates the lie that "Archibishop Obando y Bravo was forbidden to say mass on television," and it claims that there are 4,200 "political prisoners" in Nicaragua. This term is applied by the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution to the genocidal prisoners who even killed a U.S. newsman in the least "political" manner imaginable.

And Again the Miskitos

Regarding the Nicaraguans of Miskito origin, the letter of course adulterates the truth and adds new lies that anyone could check in Nicaragua at any time.

It states without any context that "26 villages have been completely burned down" and that 10,000 Miskitos "are under arrest in settlements," with the last word contained in quaotation marks to distort its meaning. There is not a single word about the counterrevolutionaires who, trained and armed with imperialist dollars, have killed and raped civilians and military personnel in that sector.

In brief, the document is an open diatribe, full of lies and slander, which is incredible when one views the final paragraph, which speaks of "welcoming cooperation with a pluralist Nicaragua devoted to peace and friendship with its neighbors" and even more with the government and people with whom formal diplomatic relations are maintained.

HAIG RESIGNATION SEEN AS REPUBLICAN SCHEME

PA021740 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 82

[AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA [ANN] "Beyond the News" commentary for Radio Sandino: "Electoral Calculation Behind the Haig Resignation"]

[Text] Little by little, the U.S. media is revealing that behind the Haig resignation there is cold, long-term calculation on the part of the Republican Party, aimed at strengthening the party position for the 1984 elections.

The U.S. press, White House officials and political commentators throughout the world have explained Alexander Haig's resignation from different viewpoints. Increasing numbers of them indicate that Haig's quote, resignation, unquote, and his replacement by George Shultz, were the results of a carefully prepared plan. George Shultz was one of the experts who prepared the platform that Ronald Reagan presented at the Versailles economic summit last month. Meanwhile, General Haig's quote, resignation, unquote, had been planned for some time by Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger and White House Chief of Staff James Baker, as well as other presidential aides.

Thus, to many officials in Washington, the replacement of Haig by Shultz was no surprise. However, while certain sectors of the U.S. press are trying to blame the resignation on Haig's egocentric temperamental outbursts, others agree that the general's removal is part of an electoral tactic by the Republican Party, which had its reasons for making him a general without his having passed through all the traditional military ranks.

President Reagan's statement that U.S. foreign policy will not change with the change of secretary of state demonstrates that there were no real political reason for the decision to replace Haig with Shultz. Meanwhile, there have already been hints that George Bush saw Haig as an important rival for the Republican nomination for the 1984 elections.

Taking into account the fact that the press is also a path used by the large U.S. parties to establish certain atmospheres and to do the spadework for planned activities, it would not be surprising if this were to herald the future battle for the Republic nomination.

The Reagan administration knows that its growing unpopularity within the United States might cause it to lose control of Congress in the upcoming legislative elections in November. Reagan might thus be unable to count on Congress to carry out his policies during the remaining months of Republican government. However, he is prepared to carry them out, even at the cost of greater unpopularity. Proof of this is the reorganization of the State Department.

Similarly, in order to save the Republican Party as a whole from unpopularity, it is not a bad time to create alleged dissidents from Reaganism, persons who in the future could even be nominated based on the claim that they were critics of the Reagan performance. One of these could be Alexander Haig.

BARRICADA ON 'MOTIVES' FOR HAIG RESIGNATION

PA022312 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jun 82 p 3

[Editorial: "No Acceptable Reasons for Haig's Resignation"]

[Text] None of the reasons that Haig might give to explain his resignation as U.S. secretary of state can even be termed sound, much less humanistic. In any event, there can't be a genuine reason, for the insatiable U.S. imperialist policy contains no reasons, merely pretexts and motives.

The motives probably involved differences of opinion as to how to accelerate progress toward war, or perhaps as to which are the most drastic measures by which to impose the empire's policy in any given area of the world. The resignation could never -- absolutely never, because then they would have ceased to be imperialists -- have been the result of an emotional reason like remorse.

It would not be fair to try to find a truly "American" origin for these differences of opinion, for they are the result of rejection by the world's nations of U.S. foreign policy, a rejection of the U.S. leaders' aggressive policy.

There could not have been a basic difference of opinion as to the development of a more aggressive foreign policy. Rather, the decision would have been a reaction to the crisis that U.S. foreign policy elicits abroad. What we mean is that differences of opinion within the government team don't involve whether or not to fire one or more bombs, in accordance with the "limited war" scheme. This is irrelevant, for the entire team agrees on this.

The imperialist system of domination is undergoing a crisis which is revealed in its domestic squabbles. This leads the imperialist leaders to despair when they don't receive positive reaction to their policies. All that they can find anywhere is rejection, even in places where they have conveniently put their "friends."

The uncontrollable warlike urge of the United States, or rather of its leaders, might bring them much profit. However, no ally is particularly willing to share the risks of the great empire's warlike adventures.

The immediate cause of the crisis in elite U.S. circles might be Lebanon, the Malvinas, or any of the areas of tension created by the United States. That is why this policy does not deserve much comment, because of its obvious danger. What we must ask ourselves is "how long" will it be before imperialism and its allies reflect on the suicide to which they are leading mankind with their threats, destruction, killing and more killing.

In Washington's insane inner circles, there is no crisis over principles, nor is there a struggle between some moral values and other more humane values that seek to solve problems of worldwide interest. There is only a more or less violent struggle to impose absurd inhuman criteria by which to achieve, with the most effective means of terror, the selfish goals of imperialism and of its exploitive social system.

Caught in this maze of witches and hawks -- all of that about doves is merely rumor -- Haig just caved in. The others, however, have not won a definite victory, because the world, the people, will destroy their plans -- and perhaps before they realize it, the American people themselves will grow more sensitive to the bombs that their leaders are detonating all over the world. Perhaps when more Americans understand that the heatwaves from the bombs burn and kill . . . "even" Americans!

PDC LEADER SUGGESTS NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

PA051425 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jun 82 p 10A

["Other Media" column: "An Article Which Could Not Be Published; "Conciliation and Support of the Statute"]

[Text] In view of the return to Nicaragua of Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, prominent member of the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD), [Managua] LA PRENSA interviewed him.

[Question] What do you think of Commander Tomas Borge's statement that you, Monsignor Obando, Enrique Bolanos and other citizens were going to form a government junta in exile?

[Answer] I already denied such a lie before I returned to Nicaragua and I confirm that denial with my presence in the country. I can state the same thing about my fellow party members.

The rank and file and leaders of the PCD are here and we will stay here. There is a popular saying which clearly expresses our view on staying in the country; "In Nicaragua there are four things that cannot be eradicated; jaragua grass, Brahman cattle, the newspaper LA PRENSA and the Conservative Party."

In these difficult times, it is up to the Conservative Party, as it has always been in the country's history, to propose specific and effective solutions based on honesty, justice and the good and well-proven truths that it has always supported. I back this with the words of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who once said that "for 150 years the Conservative Party has let itself be heard regardless of how confusing or dangerous the situation. It has been a legitimate balance for the shifting of power, always defending the ideals of democracy and demanding peace with justice and law."

[Question] And what would those specific solutions be?

[Answer] In the first place those solutions should be sought in the framework of our nation's cultural, moral and religious values which make us Nicaraguans and not Mozambicans, Russians or North Americans. The basis, the starting point, for those solutions would be national conciliation which can only take place in a climate of respect of individual rights, of equality and justice for all.

That climate can be promoted with the immediate promulgation of a general amnesty law which has historically been issued after all our fratricidal wars, the repatriation of all fellow citizens, an immediate stop to the confiscations and reconsidering of the ones already carried out, and the fulfillment of the resolution of the 17th OSA consultation meeting of June 1979 and the original government program.

[Question] What about the talks with the United States?

[Answer] We continue to believe that the problem is not between this government and the U.S. Government or any other government. The problem is among ourselves, and we are the ones who have to resolve it. I have already mentioned some ideas as a starting point.

The following is the resolution of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry's Communications Media Directorate which prevented publication of the article on Calero:

"Year of unity in face of aggression." Regarding today's edition, the newspaper LA PRENSA is herewith ordered:

Page 1

A. Article: The Boat of the 11 Deserters Capsized

Resolution: It cannot be published.

B. Article: They Do Not See but Struggle To be Useful

Resolution: In page 15, section No 1 omit the third paragraph, second column from ... another case is that of a 15-year-old... to a tumor in the head.

Page 13

A. ARTICLE: DR CALERO SPEAKS: CONCILIATION AND SUPPORT OF THE STATUTE.

RESOLUTION: IT CANNOT BE PUBLISHED. [passage in capitals denotes boldface as published]

B. Article: Eleven Desert in Barra del Colorado.

Resolution: It cannot be published.

C. Article: Six-point Agreement with Honduras.

Resolution: Omit subhead "Joint Patrol on Border."

JUNTA, MEXICO SIGN ENVIRONMENT AGREEMENT

PA011610 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico and Nicaragua have signed a bilateral environmental cooperation agreement. The document was signed by Manuel Lopez Portillo, deputy secretary of the Environmental Improvement Department of Mexico, and by Companeros Jorge Jenkins and Samuel Santos, director of the Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute, IRENA, and minister of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, respectively.

Based on this document, the Mexican Government will provide Nicaragua with information of environmental legislation, and on technology for producing potable water, on sanitary food processing and on emergency disaster plans. The agreement also includes training programs in Mexico for Nicaraguans. The training programs will be in the fields of sanitary engineering, environmental protection and the processing of water. Nicaragua will also receive technical assistance for research on the Lake Managua basin and for the solution of its problems.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK RED CROSS DONATION -- The Czechoslovak Red Cross will send an airplane with a shipment of medical supplies, food and tents that it is donating for the flood victims. The airplane will arrive at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport on 20 July. The Czechoslovak Government has agreed to give Nicaragua $500,000 in aid. This includes agricultural tools and 28 prefabricated homes. Czechoslovakia has already donated vaccines and serum to the Nicaraguan flood victims. [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 82 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO GUATEMALA -- Managua (ANN) -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday that Orlando Rojas Morales has been appointed ambassador to Guatemala. Rojas is the first ambassador appointed to Guatemala by the revolutionary government since it came to power in 1979. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Jun 82 p 11 PA]

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS IN CUBA -- Nicaraguan students have satisfactorily ended a training course in the agricultural school in Holguin, Cuba. For 10 months, the students attended classes on subjects such as agricultural mechanization and scientific organization of work. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Jul 82 PA]

FRG BOATS DONATED -- The Nicaraguan Government has signed an agreement under which the FRG will donate three boats, worth 3 million cordobas, for transportation on Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River. The boats are to arrive in late October. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Jul 82 PA]

MILITIAMEN HONORED -- Leon -- Eight militiamen were honored yesterday when they received the title of vanguard militiamen because of their sense of discipline, good conduct, combative and patriotic spirit, skill in handling weapons and loyalty to the Sandinist revolution. They will represent the Western region in the first national assembly of the Sandinist people's militias, to be held Thursday in Managua. [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 82 PA]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER RAUL ROA GARCIA DIES

FL070058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Raul Roa Garcia, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and of the Council of State, died today in this capital. The body of the tireless intellectual and revolutionary will lie in state at the amphitheater of the University of Havana beginning at 2200 tonight, where his comrades of struggle, relatives, friends and people in general will go to pay tribute to him.

Funeral services for the beloved comrade will be held tomorrow at 1600 at the Colon Cemetery.

CASTRO RECEIVES MEETING REQUEST FROM 'ARAFAT

FL061930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent a urgent personal message to Cuba's President Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, proposing the convocation of an extraordinary meeting of ministers of the movement.

'Arafat suggests that the foreign ministers' meeting be held as soon as possible, in Cyprus for example, to stress the gravity of the situation created by the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. In his message to our commander in chief, the leader of the Palestinian Resistance points out the need for condemning [the aggressor] and adopting effective measures with respect to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut, which is tightening more and more to the point that water and electricity have been cut off in an effort to break the will of the civilian population.

In the letter delivered to our ambassador in Lebanon, 'Arafat expresses gratitude to the commander in chief for his efforts, his firm position of principles with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples under these difficult circumstances at this historic moment.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST TRIP

PA051630 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca on 4 July at Havana Convention Palace on his recent visit to the Middle East -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Malmierca, do you think the main objective of the Zionist aggression, that is, the destruction of the Palestinian resistance, can be achieved?

[Answer] The Zionist invasion of Lebanon evidently has several objectives. One of them is undoubtedly to try to destroy the Palestinian resistance. This not only includes its military capacity to continue its struggle for the recovery of its occupied territories but also seeks to kill its leaders and to create conditions that will preclude the presence of the PLO representatives in Lebanon. They are also trying to hit the National Lebanese Movement, the progressive Lebanese forces. They are trying to create conditions that will permit the establishment in Lebanon of a government that will not respond to the real interests of the Lebanese people, but that will be submitted to the dictates and interests of Israel and the imperialists. They are also undoubtedly trying to prevent the presence in Lebanon of the Arab deterrent forces, particularly the Syrian forces. They also seek to go beyond the Lebanese border to continue their expansionist policy.

They are undoubtedly trying to apply the main elements of the strategic lines of U.S. imperialism in all the Middle East, to hit the governments that have opposed the plans of Israel and its imperialist masters and to try to strengthen the positions of the governments that do not respond to the real interests of the Arab peoples and that serve the imperialist interests.

Even though Israel has been able to advance deep into Lebanese territory, to lay a siege around west Beirut, and even though it has achieved some military successes, we are sure that this will not culminate with a definite victory by Israel. Israel's objectives not only go against the interests of the peoples but are also contradictory. Sooner or later -- we are sure that the time is not far off -- they will have to account for all the crimes they have committed.

[Question] After the Angolo-U.S. aggression against Argentina in the Malvinas, there are many reports of the emergence of a Latin American spirit. These reports refer to the need to create a new genuinely Latin American system as well as the desire of several Latin American countries to improve and increase their relations with Cuba. How does the Cuban Foreign Ministry view this process?

[Answer] As we all know, feelings of Latin American solidarity are very old. We specifically referred to that aspect, to that fact, during our speech opening the recent ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Havana in the first few days of June. We noted that Jose Marti, the main promoter of Cuba's independence ideals at the end of the last century, pointed out that our America is a single one from the Rio Bravo to Patagonia. We said on that occasion that it was being shown in the far southern region of our continent, near Patagonia, in the Malvinas, where it was being shown that the peoples of our America, the Latin American peoples were on one side and our enemies, the U.S. imperialists and their Western allies, were on the other side.

The spirit of Latin American solidarity and the agreement on the need to strengthen relations among our peoples and governments, to be better able to achieve our objectives of real independence so as to control our national resources and benefit our peoples, undoubtedly have been encouraged by this situation, which made it clear to peoples and governments that many of the institutions that were created with an alleged Latin American character were merely instruments for the better domination of our peoples by the imperialists.

This conflict, this Anglo-U.S. aggression against Argentina, these efforts to prevent the Argentine people from exercising their sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, have confirmed that our peoples and government need to create institutions that will really defend their interests. Cuba has always defended its Latin American spirit and therefore we greet all possibilities that advance in that direction.

ISRAEL INCREASES INTERVENTION IN LATIN AMERICA

PA060141 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Jul 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] All nations in the world have indignantly watched how the Israeli Zionists are waging a war of extermination against the Palestinians and the progressive Lebanese. Thousands of dead and a vast sector of Beirut reduced to ashes is the result of the most recent Israeli aggression. With similar indignation, the peoples of the world are watching how Israel is once more massacring people with full U.S. support. The United States is not only supplying the most modern weapons to Israel but is vetoing all UN Security Council resolutions aimed at putting an end to Zionist aggressions.

However, the collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv is not restricted to the Middle East but has spread to other regions of the world, especially to Latin America.

Israel's presence and intervention in the domestic affairs of Latin American countries is increasingly noticeable. But of course, this is done with U.S. consent.

Based on their economic power and their vast interests in Latin American countries, the Zionists are using blackmail and economic pressure to meddle in the domestic affairs of Latin American nations and trying to stop the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of our America. They use the media to launch large propaganda campaigns in favor of Zionism and imperialism and against the true interests of the people.

However, the Israeli intervention in Latin America goes beyond that: There are more and more Israeli weapons and advisers in the countries of this continent where fascist regimes confront the people's struggle for liberation.

It wasn't in vain that Israel was the seventh exporter of weapons in the world in 1980. In that year, Israel sold $1.4 billion in weapons; half of them to Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, Paraguay and other Latin American countries ruled by bloody tyrannies.

The Zionist government delivered thousands of Galil rifles and other weapons to the Somozist dictatorship in Nicaragua when the people of that Central American nation were heroically fighting this genocidal regime. Many Nicaraguan cities and villages were partially or totally destroyed by bombs dropped from Israeli-made planes.

Large shipments of weapons are frequently sent from Israel to El Salvador where the genocidal regime is trying to drown the people's rebellion in blood. There are many Zionist advisers and military instructors participating in Salvadoran army operations against the revolutionary forces and defenseless peasants.

Large shipments of Israeli-made weapons arrive at Port Santo Tomas de Castilla in Guatemala. These weapons increase the arsenal of the despotic regime which is now headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt.

The relations between Tel Aviv and the Chilean dictatorship headed by the fascist Augusto Pinochet have been described as very close. Israel has not only supplied weapons to Pinochet but military and police advisers who are experts in the cruelest tortures of political prisoners.

The relations between the Zionists and Alfredo Stroessner's tyranny are also very close. Top Tel Aviv officials have visited Chile and Paraguay during the past few years.

Israel's increasing intervention in Latin America couldn't be carried out if the Zionists didn't have the approval and support of the U.S. imperialists. The close ties between Washington and Tel Aviv are based on the same goal: to crush by fire and sword the struggle for the people's liberation whether in the Middle East or in our America.

RODRIGUEZ ASSESSES RESULTS OF MOSCOW MEETING

FL021739 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow -- The Soviet Union is the basic external factor of Cuba's economic development, said Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Assessing the results of the 12th meeting of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the Cuban leader said in an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA that the results demonstrate, once again, the firm solidarity of the USSR with Cuba.

None of Cuba's basic development problems were omitted from the meeting, he said, adding that this was not just because trade relations with the USSR are the most decisive and important, but because of the USSR's wide participation in the Cuban economy's basic development programs.

The meeting covered a review of the status of investments having Soviet cooperation, particularly the two large textile plants to be put into operation. The first is due to begin operations at the end of this year and the second on 26 July 1983. The first is a spinning mill which will produce Cuba's weaving mill needs and the second, under construction in Santiago de Cuba and one of the largest in the world, will have a production capacity of 80 million square meters, he explained.

Another project of great importance covered at the 12th meeting was the Pinta Gorda nickel plant, which is programed to produce 30,000 tons of the mineral annually. This giant enterprise will be the largest construction project undertaken by Cuba in its history.

Rodriguez pointed out that the country's energy development was also discussed. With the construction of new units in the eastern part of the country and a 1 million kilowatt thermoelectric plant in Havana and the activation of the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant, Cuba will double its electric power capacity, said Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Oil exploration was also discussed at the meeting. Cuba has been systematically searching oil with Soviet assistance ever since the early years of the revolution and has achieved production in a small scale, he said. With more resources and experience, in the next few years we will have the cooperation of the USSR's Ministry of the Gas Industry to exploit the continental shelf, he added.

In the area of transportation, he said the two parties had addressed the need to improve and advance further in organizing the loading and unloading of goods, which is of great importance for Cuba.

VISIT BY CONGOLESE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED

FL031121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party and of the People's Republic of the Congo, will soon arrive in Cuba in response to an invitation by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The Congolese president's visit will contribute to strengthening the ties of friendship uniting our countries. The residents of Havana will accord a warm and enthusiastic welcome to the delegation of the fraternal Congolese people on its arrival at this capital's Jose Marti International Airport.

BRIEFS

NEW AWARD -- The Council of State has issued Decree No 53 creating a literacy campaign medal to be awarded to those who took an active part in the campaign and those who taught in the rebel army during the war of national liberation. The president of the Councils of State and Ministers, the minister of the FAR and the minister of education are empowered to propose the names of those deserving the award. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 82 FL]

MEXICO

MANAGERIAL MEETING EXAMINES TRADE WITH CUBA

FL062021 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1915 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Havana, 5 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The third plenary meeting of the Cuban-Mexican managerial committee today studied a broad program of interest for the development of trade between the two nations.

During the session held last night in Havana, the current trade relations between Cuba and Mexico as well as the economic situation of the two countries were reviewed. Also examined was the work accomplished last year by the managerial committee, which was termed good by the participants, and future efforts during the next term.

PARAGUAY

CONDOLENCE SENT ON DEATH OF DOMINICAN PRESIDENT

PY061841 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Jul 82 p 10

[Excerpt] President Alfredo Stroessner yesterday sent a condolence message to new Dominican President Jacobo Majluta Azar expressing that "in the face of the lamentable death of His Excellency Mr Antonio Guzman, the president of that friendly country, I am hereby expressing my deepest condolences both personally and in the name of my fatherland's people and government."

In the face of the tragic death of the statesman, the executive branch issued yesterday, through the Foreign Ministry, Decree No 32.241 declaring an official 3-day mourning period during which the national flag will be flown at half-mast in public buildings, military institutions and navy ships.

PERU

WITHHOLDING SALE OF SILVER TO CONTINUE

PY051350 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 4 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peruvian President Fernado Belaunde Terry announced today that Peru will continue to withhold its sale of silver in the international market. Moreover, he said that Peru had obtained positive results from this measure which has been in force since Thursday.

Belaunde added that during a meeting of copper exporting countries that will be held in Lima on 12 and 13 July, pertinent measures will be taken to confront the low copper prices. He noted: I hope we are able to find a good formula to reactivate prices.

During his usual Sunday press conference, Belaunde noted that by the end of this year, Peru will produce 240,000 barrels of oil per day, in comparison with 180,000 that were produced in 1981.

Regarding the decision to withhold the sale of silver, the president said that the measure was able to increase the price of silver by $1 and he added: We have had positive results but they are still unsatisfactory.

Belaunde did not comment about the advanced negotiations that Peru, Canada, and Mexico are carrying out to withdraw for a trimester from the international silver market with the objective of reactivating the price of silver.